

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

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T.

THE accompanying illustration represents the improved GATLING GUN and feed magazine. This new feed is positive in its action, and by it the gun can be fired, at the rate of 1,200 shots per minute, at all degrees of elevation and depression.

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With this feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. It is, beyond doubt, the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

The Ordnance Board, U.S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Bénet, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

In a trial before a Board of Naval Officers, at the Navy-yard in Washington, D. C., 816 cartridges were fired in 41 4-10 seconds, and 102 in 2 6-10 seconds. Their report says: "The Board were unable to produce any imperfect action in either mechanism or feed."

## THE GATLING GUN COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN., U.S.A.

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CALED PROPOSALS are invited to turnis this Arsenal before January 10th, 1884, about 22,600 pounds Roofing Copper, to weigh 3½ ib per square foot. The successful bidder will have to enter into a contract and give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the

ame. United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Froposals should be addressed to the undergued and endorsed "Proposals for Reofing Copest." They will be opened at 10 A.M., May 2d, 883, and bidders are invited to be present,

Full specifications and forms of bids can be bearind from the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Lt. Col. of Ordnance, Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C. WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883.

WARRISOTON, 5th April, 1883. §
Bealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at
this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. OF WEDMEDDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,
for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States
Marines, at one or more of the following stations,
from let July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884;
Portamouth, N.H.; Charlestewn, Mass.; Brooklyb, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., League Island, Pa.;
Washington, D.C.; Annapolis, Md.; Gosport, near
Rorfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensscols,
71s.

Morfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Us., and remason, Fig.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations asmed, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th street, Philadelphis, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine torps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTHEMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. O., 1
WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883, {
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received
at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. O'
MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY
REXT, for furnishing rations to the United States
Marines at one or more of the following stations
from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884.
Pertamouth, N. H.; Oharlestown, Mass.; Brooklyz, N.Y.; Lesque Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.;
Washington, D. O.; Gopport, near Norfolk, Ya,
Annapolis, Md.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola,
Fla.

nnapons, Mc.; Mare issent, Car., and reasonable.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be betained upon application at any of the stations samed, or at the offices of the Quariermaster, 26 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposals should be indersed "Proposals for lations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOE SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMAPTEN'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.

WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1880.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of TRURSDAY, the TENTH DAY O'F MAY NEXT, for furnishing Supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Bothedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained and the standard samples seen at the office of the Quartermaster's effice, 226 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information an be had by applying at either of the place amed above.

amed above.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for upplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,

U. S. Marine Corps,

Washington, D. C.

Proposals for Navy Supplies.

Navy Department.

Bureau of Provisions and Ciothing.

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1889.

CEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies." will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., May 1st, 1883, and opened immediately theresiter in the presence of bidders, for the supply of the following articles, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, within ninety days after the date of the contract, vis.:

5,000 yards Blue Cloth for Trowsers.
2,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

1,000 Ostermoor's Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses, two lines covers each.

1,000 Ostermoor's Patent Elastic Felt Mattressea, two lines covers each, the County of the County of the County of the Elastic Felt Mattressea, two lines covers each, 5,000 Blankets.

Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned articles, but must include the full amount required of such article or articles. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection; and a reservation of twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the completion of the contract.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms and filled out as indicated by the lange personal area.

Department reserves the right to reject reposal not considered advantageous to the nument. J. A. SMITH, Paymaster General, U. S. Navy,

Removal of Bocks in Mamaron Harbor,

U. S. ENGIVERS OFFICE,

U. S. ENGIVERS OFFICE,

New London, Conn., March 27, 1888.

CEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be receased at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M.,

on the 24th day of April. 1883, for removal of
Rocks in Mamarence Harbor, N. Y.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals
and for guaranty will be sent on application to

BABLOW, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

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Thitman Stap-nove shall be sent iree.

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Send for Price List of Tools, &d

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUME XX.-NUMBER 38. WHOLE NUMBER 1026.

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The The V. S. ganiza A. New Com-

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y. SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE MILITARY STEP AND CADENCE

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., the second King of Prussia. FREDERICK WILLIAM L., the second King of Prussia, (born 1688, died 1740), was averse to mental culture and revelled in the society of the low and illiterate. The public events of his own reign were of little importance, but he did much to prepare the way for the more distinguished career of his son, the great Frederick, by promoting a military spirit among his people. Practicing the strictest economy he was enabled to organize a strictest exerce of 2000 men which Macanlar says. military force of 70,000 men, which Macaulay says "were disciplined in such a manner that, placed beside them, the household regiments of Versailles and St. James would have appeared an awkward squad."
Frederick William's taste for military pomp and order

Frederick II, when his father died was 28 years old, and upon his ascending the throne he found a finely disciplined army and a well-filled treasury, both of which he used to good advantage. The iron ramrod was invented about this time, and the cadenced step was introduced in drill. These two things, as simple as they may seem, went far to make the Prussian army victorious in many battles, and Frederick was never happier than when in war. An ordinary stick, carried loose in the hand, was at first used as a ramrod, then a groove was cut in the stock, and the stick, more carefully made, was carried in this groove. Firearms in those days were poor at best; they were very heavy, long, and awkward to handle. The repeating rifle, a weapon of recent invention, would have been the salvation of an army, however small, in the days of Fred-

the first entirement controlly of the section. To oppose the section of the secti

general, these steps are used to illustrate the principles of regular steps, or to correct errors.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have at least 18 different steps and 3 different cadences; therefore, if a soldier has been properly instructed in drill, he should perform all of his movements in a handsome and graceful manner. During all of the time he is in ranks every movement of his person, his arms and feet particularly, should be in a military style.

The tactics prescribe that each motion in the Manual of Arms, except the motions relative to the cartridge and the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, shall be at the rate of 90 to a minute. This is all right when the Manual is executed at a halt or marching in common time,

the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, shall be at the rate of 90 to a minute. This is all right when the Manual is executed at a halt or marching in common time, but if marching in quick time I am of opinion that the cadence in the Manual should be the same as for the marching, i. e., 110 motions per minute. I do not wish to be understood that the whole of the Manual can be executed on the march, for the following should be executed at the halt only, viz.: present arms; order arms; parade rest; fix bayonet; charge bayonet; unfix bayonet; rest on arms; the loadings (except on skirmish line); the firings; inspection arms; open boxes; stack arms, and take arms.

The cadence used in giving commands will be found

line); the firings; inspection arms; open boxes; stack arms, and take arms.

The cadence used in giving commands will be found a great help, if it be the same between the preparatory commands and those of execution, i. e. common, quick or double time secording to circumstances.

The advice given a young man who wanted to know how to get rich, i. e., "Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves," is applicable here, as history shows that the Prussians owed their celebrity to the military step carried to great perfection. The recent improvements made in tactics by the introduction of "pivots," "guides," and "oblique manœuvres" in marching and the breech-loading and repeating rifles with metallic cartridges in the Manual have, perhaps, made tactics as perfect as desirable with the present manner of forming a company and the line of battle.

H. T. Reen, Lieut. U. S. A. Carboudale, Ill., March 8, 1883.

### PERSONAL ITEMS.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, who is on a three months' leave of absence from Fort Clark, Texas, is visiting his parents at Boston, Mass.

Carr. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Washington, D. C., and is expected to return to Plattsburg Barracks towards the end of the month.

Capt. William H. Parker, who resigned from the Navy in 861, is the author of a work, "Recollections of a Naval Moor—1841-1865," soon to be published. 1861, is th

THE ongas d of Miss Ble daughter of Gen. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., to Ensign H. J. Hunt, U. S. N., son of Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A. The mar-

riage is likely to take place in October next.

GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., returned to Washi

eek from his trip to Pennsylvania. GEN. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., has returned to Bath, N. Y. from his trip to Washington to attend the funeral of the

late Surg. Gen. Barnes,

ate Surg. Gen. Barnes.

The death of Capt. James Egan, U. S. A., retired, create mother vacancy on the disability retired list.

Miss Sarah B. Duncan, who died suddenly a few days agont a hotel in Baltimore, was the sister of Naval Cadet Wm

B. Duncan, U. S. Navy.

Professors Andrews and Tillman, of West Point, are expected to complete their tour to the various prominent colleges, heretofore specified, this week.

GEN. O. D. Greene, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, is a visit to San Francisco, Cal. He has gone to San Di Barracks, Cal., for a while, to undergo medical treatment

that salubrious post.

Sumo. Gen. Ogilvy and Mrs. Ogilvy arrived in New York
from Bermuda, April 15, and registered at the Hotel Bruns

Wick.

Commo. W. N. Jeffers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Jeffers, regitered at the Hotel Bellevue, Paris, France, April 15.

PRESIDENT Arthur and party arrived at St. Augustin Fla., April 14, on their homeward way, and were met the by a committee headed by Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. A., ar escorted to the Magnolia Hotel, where a reception was held Col. A. Piper, 3d U. S. Artillery, and most of the officers a St. Francis Barracks, attended, and the regimental band wa a powerful factor in making the affair a success. During the President's stay in St. Augustine Col. Piper and his officer did everything in their power to make the visit a plea one. The troops were reviewed, the band was ever re and the President departed well pleased with the attent red him.

showed him.

We congratulate Adjt. W. H. Vinal, 16th Infantry, on his well earned promotion to the captaincy of Co. K, of his regiment, by the retirement of Capt. Mahon. Capt. Vinal's military service dates from July 28, 1862.

GEN. John Pope, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from his trip to Washington and New York.

SECRETARY Lincoln returned to Washington early in the week from his trip to Norfolk. Va., on the Despatch.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Mrs.
Nicholson arrived safe and sound at New York April 15, on the Spain, from Liverpool.

the Spain, from Liverpool.

LEUT. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Enginerelinquish his duties at Chattanooga in rs, U. S. A., elinquish his duties at Chattanooga in August next to sport to Gen. Crook at Whipple Barracks for duty as chief

Aide-de-Camp, will spend the ant trip and a safe return.

Innoe, Va., early in the week from a trip to Washington.

Capt. John I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, of Washington Baracks, D. C., visited Baltimore, Md., this week, to look at querque, to meet Gen. Crook.

some horses proposed to be purchased for his Light Battery.

CAPT. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort
Adams, R. 1., early in the week from leave.

SURG. W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A., late of Fort A. Lincoln,
Dakota, has been compelled, by sickness, to relinquish duty

ADVERTING to the recent detail of Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d LU. S. Artillery, as acting judge-advocate on the staff of Gen.
Terry, the Pioneer Press says: "His services during the last
year as judge-advocate had been so effective that Gen.
Terry desired to retain him, and therefore requested a special assignment by the Secretary of War for that purpose."
The Arizona Miner says: "The high average in marksmarship attained by the rifle detachment now at Whipple

ns in target firing, gives ge satisfaction in military circles, and reflects great credit or Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Infantry, its commander and in-

CAPT. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., arrived at the Norfoll Navy-yard April 11 and took nd of the n

LIEUT, W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Infantry, has reloined at For custer, Montana, from a long leave.

Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st U. S. Infantry, has arrived, with

Lieux.-Cox. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Infantry, of For Keogh, has taken Col. Townsend's place on the Fuller Court of Inquiry at Fort Custer to enable the latter to go at once

t of duty, Co his new post of duty, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Likur. J. M. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Artillery, late of General Hunt's staff, will spend the summer on leave before join his battery at Fort Schuyler. Dame Rumor says he is abo commit matrin

o commit matrimony.

Pay Director J. M. Murray, U. S. N., was expected at corfolk, Va., this week, for duty at the Navy-yard there as an expector of provisions and clothing.

Capt. W. E. Kingabury, 11th U. S. Infantry, projects a

ummer trip to Europe for the benefit of his health.

CAPT. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., does
o after all to Alexandria, La., for duty, but to a m on at Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIEUT. B. C. Welsh, 15th Infantry, of Fort A. Line nartial service.

QUARTERMASTER F. B. Jones, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately in il, was expected this or next week at Fort Shaw, Mon tana, from leav

DT. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Infantry, was to Fort Leavenworth this week to join his company at far off Fort Cour D'Alone, Idaho.

CAPT. Arthur MacArthur, 13th U. S. Infantry, on leave visiting friends in Washington, is expected to rejoin at For N. M., next week

k, wife of Major-Gen. W. S. Har or returned last week from Mississippi, where she had been pending a few months with her son, Mr. Russell Hancock.
LIEUT. E. K. Webster, 2d U. S. Infantry, on leave from

Fort Spokane, W. T., will spend the summer in the East.
GEN. Frank Wheston, U. S. A., has arrived at Vancouver
Barracks from Fort Cœur D'Alene to take command of the
Department of the Columbia during the absence of Gen.

CAPT. C. B. Western, 14th U. S. Infantry, and bride wer

expected in New York this week on their wedding tour.

Assr. Sung. Louis W. Crampton, U. S. A., was in New
York City this week preparatory to going on duty at a post artm ent of the East.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from his official trip to nffalo.

as Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cavalry : Major J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, and Capt. J. E. Cavalry: Major J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, and Capt. J. E. Tourtellotte, 7th Cavalry, are now the seniors of their respective grades in the cavalry arm. In the artillery arm the seniors are Lieut.-Col. John Hamilton, 5th Artillery; Major H. W. Closson, 5th Artillery, and Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery; and in the infantry arm, Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Infantry; Major M. A. Cochran, 10th Infantry, nd Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry.

Major F. W. Hess, U. S. A., continues in the perm

nand of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., now the decided Major Myrick is not to join for duty th

GEN. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., was to rejoin, this week, at lewport Barracks, Ky., from his inspection tour to Louisiana,

Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort arrancas, Fla., from his recent trip No Capt. C. A. Alligood, U. S. A., return t trip North

Md., this week from a brief va

Lieur. F. M. Lynde, 1st U. S. Infantry, expected last week in New York from Florida to go before the Retiring Board did not arrive in time, but reported early this week for ex-

mination.

The health of Paymaster W. P. Gould, U. S. A., is still recarious, and his return to duty will not be for several nths, if at all LIEUT. S. L. Wo

dward, 10th Cavalry, reported this week to Gen. Brackett at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at the cavalry recruiting depot. Ool. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. Army, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's

A. D. C., have returned to Santa Fe, from their trip at Albu e. A pleas

COMMO. J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., in addition to the other distinguished personages we have heretofore named, is to take part in the Decoration Day ceremonies in New York City, May 30 next.

CAPT. G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, of whom we retain easant recollection when on recruiting service in New York ome years ago, will visit the East early in June next, to remain for a e months.

LIEUT. T. H. Eckerson, 19th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Blark, Texas, for the North to spend a few months' leave. Majon H. C. Egbert, U. S. A., left Madison Barracks, N.

Y., the latter part of last week for Washington, with the remains of his father-in-law, Dr. Noble Young, who died at the post, April 11. Major Egbert is expected to return this

NAVAL Cadet T. H. Matthews, U. S. N., arrived in New

Naval Oadet T. H. Marthews, U. D. M., salves in M. York, April 14, on the Muriel from Trinidad.
GEN. Sherman, U. S. A., is now in his fifteenth year as commander of the Army, and has held that position longer than any of his predecessors, except General Scott. than any of his predecessors, except General Scott.

The venerable father of General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.,

very sick for some time past at New Rochelle, is r this

CAPT. F. A. Hathaway, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Keogh, M. T., this week, on his way to Fort Maginnis to attend to matters connected with the completion of that post.

LIEUT. O. E. Wood, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton has been successful in his suit against the American Heating and Power Company, of New York, and been awarded \$300 damages. It will be remembered that some time ago he fell into a manhole and spoiled a suit of clothes, beside ing some bodily injuries.

GEN. R. H. Jackson and Lient, W. H. Coffin, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week from an official trip to Fort Porter, N. Y.

GEN. J. M. Schofield and Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., are xpected at Fort Leavenworth early in May to make the periodical inspection of the Military Prison.

LIEUT. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, is expected to join at Fort Niobrara, Neb., early in May.

Likur. L. L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has

been compelled by sickness to relinquish his duties at Rock Island Arsenal and take a long leave and needed rest.

THE new District Attorney of the United States for the outhern District of New York, Elihu Root, has formally requested Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., to assist him in the defence of General John Newton, U. S. A., in the action for \$50,000 damages, now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court. In this case the plaintiff Farrell was employed on the Hellgate works in blasting out a mine and was seriously injured and crippled for life by the falling of a fragment of rock. Under the former District Attorney, S. L. Woodford, there were two trials by him of the case sach of which the jury disagreed. The case is now or calendar for trial before Judge Cox. d. The case is now on the

THE monument to be erected at the grave of Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., at West Point, is to be of granite, from a sign by Palmer, and will include a bronze medallion of a deceased general, with an inscription in bronze containing his military record. The bronze for the monument will furnished, it is understood, by the United States.

W. H. Shock, U. S. N., visited officially CHIEF Engineer the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., April 12, and was received with a salute from the Franktin.

Ir will be gratifying news to many that Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., is to visit the East to remain probably for the

Maj. Lawren ce S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A

a tour through the Northwest, registered lately at the Es. and Hotel, Portland, Oregon.

At a meeting held at Chickering Hall, New York, Monday evening, April 16, of the American Geographical Society addresses were delivered eplocistic of the highest the life of the life. addresses were delivered enlogistic of the life of the late Peter Cooper, and Gon. C. P. Stone, late of the Egyptian army, delivered a lecture on "The Political Geography of Egypt," and gave some interesting chapters of his experience in that country. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Gen. Stone was adopted for his interesting remarks.

THE Baltimore Sun has some interesting reminiscences of Mrs. Susan Boylston Treadway, now living in Baltimore at the advanced age of eighty-six. She is the granddaughter of President John Adams, and his oldest surviving descendant, and the niece of John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Treadway's first husband was Lieut. Charles F. Clarke, U. S. Navy, whom she married in 1817. He was on the 74-gun ship Franklin, Commodore Stewart, which took U. S. Minister Rush to England. The vessel sailed from Annapolis. husband, Capt. Clarke, died April 14, 1819. Capt. Clarke had come from sea in bad health, and they were living at Georgetown, D. C. Later she married Mr. Wm. Treadway, of New York. Mrs. Treadway's grandmother on her mother's side was Mrs. Margaret Smith, of England, who had a besurence. side was hirs. margares Smith, of Separation of the Revolu-tionary War broke out Wm. Smith, Mrs. Treadway's uncle, joined the Army, and was aide-de-camp to Washington during the whole war. In consequence of this the enemy destroyed the place of Mrs. Smith. Wm. Smith rose to be colonel. He was over 6 feet in height, and Mrs. Treadwasays a much finer looking man than Washington, and he sonated Washington when an equestrian statue of Washing ton was made. He was the private secretary to John Adam ster, and was married to Abigail while he was abroad as Minister, and was married to Abigail Adams by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in London. Charles Adams and Abigail Adams married Sarah Smith and Wm.

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LIEUT. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Infantry, has taken charge of

recruiting matters at Fort D. A. Bussell. Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, of the Presidio, San Francisco, is on a trip to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Ter-

ritory, with recruits for the 1st Cavalry.

CAPT. G. C. Smith, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., lately in San Francisco, has gone to Vancouver

Barracks to report to Gen. Miles for a station.

CAPT. Abner Haines, 2d Infantry, late of Fort Lapwai, has joined on promotion at Fort Cœur D'Alene, Ida., and taken

mmand of Co. D of his regiment.

Dooror H. H. Ruger, U. S. A., has changed station from Fort Totten to Fort Hall, Dakota

LIEUT. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, of Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is expected to visit the East in May next.

LIEUT. L. H. Walker, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I.,

early in the week to be absent until Monday next.

Lieur. D. D. Johnson, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week to be absent for about a month for the benefit of his health.

THE San Francisco Report of April 7, says:

month for the benefit of his health.

The San Francisco Report of April 7, says:

Asst. Paymaster Corwine, late of the Ranger, goes East on Monday. General Miles wont North last Saturday. Mrs. Miles remains East for the present. Dr. McKee, U. S. A., gave a dinner party at his residence, at Fort Polit, to some of his military and civilian irlends, Thursday ovening. Captain White, before a Board of retirement in this city, returns North to-day. The Board will recommend his retirement. General Greene, All; General of the Department of the Columbia, is in this city, on his way South, where he intends to remain for a few weeks. Major ree, passed through San Francisco to Oregon early this week. He will return soon. Ensign Rush of the Ranger was unable to sail with his vessel, being invalided at the Mare Island Hospital. He will rejoin her by one of the early steamers. Major Thomas C. H. Smith, U. S. A., retired from active service, has gone Santa Barbara, where he will hereafter reside. Percy Parker, late Lieutenant, Sth U. S. Infantry, and stationed at Angel Island, will be married next Wednesday, at Lowell, Mass., to Miss Annie Butcher. Chief Engineer Davids, U. S. N., who has been in Southern Galifornia for some months, returned to the city on Monday, and is now as Mare Island for a few days. Lieutenant Ferritory, on sick leave. Colonel Pard is an old time Californian, and entered the service from this State in 1861, when he was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 9th Infantry. He has had extraordinary good luck in the matter of rapid promotion, and will soon receive his colonely. He served throughout the war, and has an Ano. I record. Professor E. H. Holden of Madison, Wis., Dr. C. S. Hastings, of Baltimore; C. W. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, N. N.; Winslow Upton and E. D. Preston, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Lieutenant Brown, of the Naval Observatory, at Washington, will reach the service they are to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 6. A large French scientific party will reach here on board the man-of-war E

SECOND Comptroller Upton has rendered a decision on the SECOND Comptroller Upton has rendered a decision on the question of longevity pay allowances in the Army, which is, in effect, that these allowances are to be computed from the dates of acceptances of appointments, and not from the dates of the appointments. The Second Comptroller has sustained the decision of the Fourth Auditor denying the claim of Capt. Charles Thomas, U. S. Navy (retired), to the allowance of one half sea pay after he had been retired on furlough pay.

CHAPLAIN F. H. Weaver, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, Texas,

will spend the summer in the North.

THE retirement, April 8, of Capt. C. C. MacConnell, 5th U.S. Artillery, gives 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills of that regiment his company, which is stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Capt. Mills is at present on duty with the Chief Signal Officer at Washington. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, also goes up to 1st lieutenant. He is at present professor at

the Indiana Asbury University, but has already received or-ders to join his battery in New York harbor in July next. Prince Augustin de Yturbide, the only living descendant of the Emperor Yturbide of Mexico, and the political heir of Maximilian, who adopted him as heir to the throne of that country, arrived in New York early in the week from Europe. His mother lives in New York City. Of course, the young man was promptly interviewed, and is reported as saying: "I do not expect to exercise any royal authority in Mexico. Even should any of the friends of our family undertake to get up any movement to re-establish th throne, I would not give such a movement my sanction. think that a large majority of the people of Mexico are sat-isfied with a republican form of government, and that form is certainly better for them than any other." When asked what his plans were after his arrival home, he answered that he had not fully made up his mind whether he would join ne army or not. He is fond of the military, and thinks hat he would like to be a soldier. Grn. Geo. Thom, U. S. A., is still abroad, his address the army or not.

being care of the Bankers Monroe, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris. GEN. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., was in Washington this week attending the sessions of the National Academy of

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. Office Mashington, D. C., during the week ending April 20, 1883:
Major James Gilliss, Q. M., 1105 H street, on leave; 1st Lt.
D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery, Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lt.
Geo. G. Lott, Adjt. 11th Inf., personal business; 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; I.t. Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E.

CAPTAIN H. J. Farnsworth, 8th U. S. Cav., of Fort Dun can, Tex., is visiting old friends at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was stationed some years ago on recruiting service.

Lazur. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Nicholson, and Lieut.

LIEUT. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Nicholson, and Lieut. T. I. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Liverpool, April 17, on the Bothnia.

An informal reception, in honor of Gov. Murray, of Utab, and of Gen. A. McD. Cook, U. S. A., of Fort Douglas, was given in Gov. Crosby's office, at Helena, Montana, April 4. Amongst those present were Gen. T. H. Ruger, Majors J. E. Blatine, A. G. Bobinson, and W. H. Comegys, and Lieut. G. L. Turner, U. S. A.

The Vallejo Chronicle of April 11 says: "Captain John Irwin, U. S. N., has been placed in command of the Navy Yard at Mare Island. It would seem from this that Commo dore Shufeldt will not be placed in command here. The reception of the news to-day affords much pleasure to the many friends of the captain, and all are confident that the affairs of the yard will flourish under his administration."

ASST. SURG. B. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., will visit New York

next week for examination for promotion, coming from New

Orleans for that purpose.

LIEUT. Geo. H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, will leave St. Louis

In a few days to join his Troop at Fort Concho, Texas.

GEN. G. W. Getty, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week to be absent until the end of the month. During his absence Col. L. L. Livingstone, U. S. A., commands the post and school.

LIBUT. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, will remain at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, for a few weeks longer in consequence of sickness in his family.

AT the Camp Fire at Miles City, Montans, April 12, interesting speeches were made by Gen. Brisbin and Capt. E-Butler, U. S. A., and others. The committee having charge of the affair visited Fort Keogh April 10, and through the commandant, Gen. Wilkins, invited the garrison generally officers, ladies, and men, to attend the Camp Fire. Gen Wilkins gave them a cordial reception and lent efficient aid in makir

n making the occasion a success.

Miss Marie Larned, a daughter of the late Col. Charles T. Larnel, U. S. A., was married last week at St. Louis to Dr. Joseph Mittall, resident physician of Eureka Springs. The wedding was a distinguished affair and largely attended by the relatives and friends of bride and groom

A special to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, referring to the approaching retirement of Gen. Sherman and the consequent scattering of his personal staff, says: "Washington will lose thereby the pres nce of several officers and gentlemen who have come to be regarded as old residents here. It has already been announced that the General will be accompanied on his trip to the Pacific by Gen. Tidball and Col. Bacon. He will leave behind him Gen. Poe, Col. Tourtel-lette, and Col. Morrow. The latter has already asked to be ordered back to his regiment, and the order will be issued soon. His regiment is in Arizona, and he will probably leave by the 1st of June, and will be given the command of either Fort Grant or Fort Huachuca. He is one of the bravest of the young officers of the Army who have won dis-tinction as Indian fighters, and it was in recognition of his services on the frontier that he was given this staff detail Gen. Poe when he is ordered away will go on duty at Detroit Col. Tourtellotte is the next officer to be pro to the rank of major in the cavairy. Col. Bacon is only four numbers below him on the list of cavairy officers, and is also likely to get his majority this year. Neither officer can yet tell, however, to what regiment he will go. It has been set-tled for some months that Gen. Tidball will take command of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe as soon as Gen Getty goes on the retired list, which will be during next

THE National Academy of Sciences met at Washington The National Academy of Sciences met at Washington, April 17, and held interesting sessions during the week. Amongst the members present were Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., Gen. H. L. Abbot, and Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A. Amongst the members who have died during the past year are noted Rear Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. N., and Gens. J. G. Barnard and G. K. Warren, U. S. A.

THE will of the late Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. Army, The will of the late Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. Army, filed in the office of the Register of Wills, is a very brief, concise instrument, in the handwriting of the testator, on a half sheet of legal cap. The material portion of it is as follows: "I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Mary Thornton Barnes, all the property, real, personal or mixed, of which I die seized or possessed, or to which I shall be entitled at the time of my decease, and nominate my said wife, Mary Thornton Barnes, to be the executrix of this my last will and testament." It bears date April 12, 1867.

The San Francisco Examiner, referring to the will of the

THE San Francisco Examiner, referring to the will of the late Rear Admiral McDougall, U. S. Navy, says:

late Rear Admiral McDougall, U. S. Navy, says:

He left an estate worth about \$21,000. In 1863 he was in command of the fieet in Japanese waters. A Japanese insurrection at that time was suppressed by him. For this service the Japanese government indemnified this country, and the Admiral was awarded \$21,000 as his chare of the money. He left a will bequesting one-half this sum to his wife, half to his closet daughter, and \$1 each to his idaughter Margaret and the widow and children of his son. The heirs of the deceased son and the youngest daughter, cut off with \$1, contest the will on the ground of undue influence, claiming that the paper was executed while the kear Admiral was upon his death-bed. Lawyers' fees and expenses have so far out down the estate's interest in the Japanese Indomnity fund that is now amounts to only about \$14,700. A legal distribution of this sum is the object of the contest.

DOCTOR Bessels, who was chief of the scientific staff of the Polaris expedition, being questioned as to the safety of Lient. Greely's expedition at Lady Franklin Bay, and whether they can be reached, is reported as saying:

"Getting up and down Smith's Sound is entirely a matter of tok. There are years when it is utterly impossible to get trough. I doubt very much whether this will be a favorable least. The Sound was full of ice least summer, and when it is not thoroughly blocked up, it takes several years to clear it

with the whole, do you think that Lieut. Greely has a fair hance of escape from his present position, even if the relief teamer fails to reach the station? "Unquestionably he has, and there is no reason at present for special anxiety, since he is provisioned for another year, and the secures of the land and sea, although not very great, would mable the party to supplement the original spock of food. In any epinion there is no point in the whole extent of Smith's cound from which a party of able-bodied men with an experienced leader might not reach the Danish settlements in northern irreenland. It might be necessary to divide a large party into

separate detachments in order to facilitate its movements, but with proper management all should get through in safety."

THE Vancouver Independent of April 5 says: "Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Infantry, Fort Spokane, is expected to arrive to-day. Capt. William H. Miller, 1st Cay, has returned from to-usy. Capt. William H. Allier, 1st Cay, has returned from his leave of absence, and resumed duty at Fort Walla Walla Gen. N. A. Miles and Lieut. O. F. Long, side-de-camp arrived at headquarters Friday evening from San Francisco. Capt. Philip M. Price, Engineer Corps, made a visit to Army headquarters Monday on his way to the Cascade locks. The military authorities continue to furnish escorts for the Northern Pacific Bailroad pay train at the front, Lieut. Wm. J. Turner. 2d Infantry, coing out from Eart Court d'Alena. Northern Pacific Railroad pay train at the front, Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, 2d Infantry, going out from Fort Cœur d'Alene with 15 men last week. Lieut. L. W. Cooke, 3d Infantry, and a squad of soldiers from Fort Missoula, are stationed at the Northern Pacific Railroad, coming west, to keep toughs and liquor sellers off the Flathead Indian reservation. Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Infantry, reported at headquarters yesterday morning, accompanied by Chief Moses, who has come down for a personal interview with Gen. Miles. Gen. O. D. Greene departed on Saturday's steamer for a short trip to a warmer climate. He has been much indisposed of late, and the trip, it is hoped, will be beneficial. Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, assumes his duties during his absence." The aide-de-camp, assumes his duties during his absence." The same paper says: "At Stuttgart, Germany, Feb. 21, on a public occasion, under the kind patronage of His Highness, Prince Saxe Weimar, Miss Idabelle S. Haughey, daughter of Capt. James Haughey, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Mr. Van Leonep, sang a duet, by Smart. She also sang that charming song, by Marzial, 'Twickenham Ferry,' and a beautifu composition, 'Good Night, Beloved,' by Mr. Charles Whitney Coombs. Miss Whitney was recalled several times, and responded gracefully with 'Home, Sweet Home,' Miss Haughey and Mr. Coombs are still pursuing their musica studies abroad, with marked benefit."

LATE advices from Nashville report Colonel George P. Buell, 15th Inf., still very sick, and unable to come to New

York for examination by the Retiring Board.

CAPT. J. B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and family, have arrived safely at St. Paul, from Omaha, the

CAPT. J. B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., family, have arrived safely at St. Paul, from Omaha, the former city being Capt. Quinn's new station.

The return of Maj. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., to Fort Leavenworth has been delayed by the illness of Mrs. Dunn, at Washington, which, however, is not deemed to be dangarous. Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., gave an interesting lecture on "The Battle of Buena Vista" recently before Elisworth Post, G. A. R., at Portland, Orc. The Oregonian, referring to the event, says: The General grew eloquent as he saw before him some of the very men who were in that battle, and when he used the immortal words of Gen. Taylor, "Standby your guns, Capt. Bragg," the applause was terriffe. The most charming singer of this country was present on this occasion and was introduced in a highly eulogistic manner by Gen. H. A. Morrow as a Michigan woman of a fighting family, and the wife of a fighting officer in the U. S. Army, Mrs. Major Frank D. Baldwin, who sang in her most elegant style that lovely song, "Esmeralda," and, to a hearty encore, responded with "The Dashing White Sergeant."

Major J. P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left

responded with "The Dashing White Sergeant."

Major J. P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., this week, for his new command at Dover, N. J. The evening previous to his departure his many friends in Augusta tendered him a complimentary banquet. Major Phipps, successor to Major Farley in command of the Kennebec Arsenal, was one of the guests. Major Farley made an eloquent and feeling reply to the compliments showered upon him, and he and his estimable wife leave Augusta, where they have been for the past seven years, with sincere expressions of regret and cordial good wishes for their future happiness.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Lieut. Oscar Long, 5th Infantry, A. D. C., reached Omaha, April 16, Eastward bound, having left San Francisco on the 12th inst. Ex-Governor Reuben Fenton, of New York, was with the party.

The Ogden Piot, of April 10, has the following squib on Gen. McCook, which has a special flavor for those who know the general's opinion of Mormons and Mormonism: Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding at Fort Donglas, was in the city,

Gen. McCook, which has a special flavor for those who know the general's opinion of Mormons and Mormonism: Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding at Fort Donglas, was in the city, this morning, inspecting the books, accounts, and property pertaining to the office of Capt. McCauley, Depot Quartermaster here, all of which he found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. On board the express train on which he came up from Salt Lake City were seventy Mormon missionaries, en route for different points in the United States and Europe. They were appointed by the conference which just closed its labous at Salt Lake. An extra passenger coach was filled with these creatures, some of whom looked as though they were on their way to the scaffold—or ought to be. In spite of Congress and the authorities, a carload or two of these so-called "missionaries" are turned loose every year to preach their damnable doctrine in the ears of those who are fools enough to listen. As Gen. McCook, dressed in citizen's clothes, was quietly sitting in the car waiting for it to pull out, one of the burly agents of old John Taylor entered and accosted him with, "Hello, my dear brother, are you going to England on a mission?" "Mission! the devil?" said the general, as a look of intense disgust overspread his placid countenance, "my mission is with shot and cannon," and the dispenser of revelations and bogus religions shot out of the car door as if he were issuing from the mouth of the agency referred to by the brave general. The Pilot heads the article, "The Right Kind of a Missionary," to which the Amax and Navy Journal responds, "Amen." If the Utah Commission would hand over their business to the commanding officer at Fort Douglas, the vexatious Mormon problem would soon be settled. ing officer at Fort Douglas, the vexatious Mormon pr

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., April 13, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 138 of the Regu-lations is amended to read as follows:

138. No civilian will be permitted to reside upon a military reservation naless he be in the employ of the Government, and his residence thereon must cease upon his discharge from such employment. reservation unless he no must cease upon and his residence thereon must cease upon from such employment.

No permission will be given any one to cultivate any nortion of a military reservation, to graze animals or to cut

mand of Gen. Sherman : R. C. Daum, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., April 14, 1883.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., April 14, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 1625 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1625. Military stores and other Army supplies regularly condemned, and ordered for sale, shall be sold for cash auctic, on due public notice, and in such market as the public miterest may require. The officer making the sale will bid in and suspend the sale when, in his opinion, better prices may be obtained. The auctioneer's certified account of the sales in detail, and the vouchers for the expenses of the sale, will be reported to the Chief of the Department to which the property belonged. (Account of sales—Form 41, Q. M. Dept.)

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. Deuzs, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 10, 1883.

Publishes instructions as to discontinuance Laundresses, June 18, 1883. [Heretofore given in full in the Journal.]

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig. Gen. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief C. S. of the Dist., and 1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Car., A. D. C., will proceed on public business to Lordeburg, N. M., and return (S. O. 37, April 6, D. N. M.)

ADJULANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major O. D. Greene Amt. Adjt. Gen., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal. for medical treatment, and for the performance of such ligh duty as the Division Commander may assign him to and a has health will permit (S. O. 32, April 5, M. D. P.)

his health will permit (S. O. 32, April 5, M. D. P.)
QUABTERMASTER'S DEFARTMENT.—Major George B. Dandy,
Q. M., having reported to the Commanding General, is
assigned to duly as Chief Q. M., Dept. of Platte (G. O. 7,
March 31, D. P.)
Capt. G. C. Smith, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Vancouver
Barracks, W. T., reporting upon arrival to the Comdg. Gen.,
Dept. of the Commbia, for assignment to duty in his Dept.
(S. O. 32, April 5, M. D. P.)

(S. O. S2, April 5, M. D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one year on surgeon's cert. of disability is ganted 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept. (S. O., April 14, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Ohief C. S., Dist. of Now Moxico, will make an inspection of the subsistence storehouse, office, and books at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. F. O., April 9, D. N. M.)

M. M. (S. F. O., April 9, D. N. M.)

Maddate Department.—Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, is authorized to purchase one unassigned cavalry horse, at the invoice price (S. O. 34, April 4, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. H. H. Rager is relieved from duty at Fort Totton, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Hale, D. T., for duty (S. O. 62, April 12, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Waiter Whitney is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., for duty (S. F. O., April 9, D. N. M.)

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., now on duty at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., will report to the president of the Army medical examination board in session in N. Y. City for examination will return to his proper station (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

Lavre of absence for two months is granted A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettsys, San Diego Barracks, Cal., to take effect on or hefore April 30, 1833 (S. O. 33, April 10, M. D. P.)

Hospital Stoward L. Stamm, Fort Halleck, Nov., discharged by expiration of service March 18, and re-enhated March 19, 1883.

Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton having reported at Dept.

19, 1883.

Aast Surg. Louis W. Crampton having reported at Dept. of East Hidgrs. for assignment to duty, will await further orders (8, 0, 64, April 16, D. E.)

At his own request the contract with A. A. Surg. H. H. Rugar, Fort Totten, D. T., will be annulied upon the receipt of this order (8, 0, 64, April 14, D. D.)

Conrs or Engineers.—Loave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Dakots (8, 0, 64, April 14, D. D.)

### THE LINE.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week

g April 14, 1005; oop A, 8th Cav., to Fort McIntosh, Tex. oop F and H, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex. oop L, 8th Cav., to Fort Duncan, Tex. c. A, B, and C, 6th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover. 2d Lieut Albert L. Mills will rejoin his proper station for Cour d'Alene, I. T. While en route, he will proceed the end of the track of the N. P. R. R., and carry out the exchaintuctions received from the Department Commander, April 4 (S. O. 43, April 4, D. Golumbia.)

2SD CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch. The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 2d Cav. (8. O., April II. W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dep. Dakota, Major Eugene M. Baker (S. O. April 18, W. D.)

4TH CAVALET, Col. William B. Royall. Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to Forts Wingate, Cumnings, and Bayard. N. M., on public business. (S. O. 38, April 12, D. N. M.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis. care of Absence.—Sixteen days, 2d Lieut. Herbert G. ers, Chicago, Ills. (S. O. 41, April 16, M. D. M.)

STH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

STR CAVALEY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

The following changes in stations of troops of the 8th Cav. are ordered: Troop A is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and take station. Upon arrival of Troop A at Fort McIntosh, Troop F will be relieved from duty and proceed to Fort Clark, and take station. Troop H is relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and take station. Upon arrival of Troop H at Fort Olark, Troop I will be relieved and proceed to Fort Duncan, and take station (S. O. 35, April 7, D. T.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., to relieve 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams in his post staff duties, prior to the movement of Troop H (S. O. 35, April 11, D. T.)

### 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. M. F. Goodwin, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 77, April 12, D. M.) 1st Lieut. Müllard P. Goodwin, Fort Riley, Kansas, extended one month (S. O. 42, April 17, M. D. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

10TH CAVALEY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. George H. Evans is relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks, Mo., and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at that post by S. O. 23, Jan. 27, 1883, W. D., to take effect on the completion of any case that may be before it at the date of the receipt of this order, and will join his troop in the Dept. of Texas (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

2d Lieut J. B. McDonald will preceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 36, April 11, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect May 1, 1883, with permission to apply for extension of three months. Chaplain F. H. Weaver, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 35, April 7, D. T.)

18T ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send all recruits at his post for the 1st Cav. to Fort Walls Walls, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Orc., April 12, in charge of 1st Lient. C. L. Best, Jr. (S. O. 33, April 10, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., will r-turn to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 33, April 10, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.
Capt. John I. Rodgers will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and
report to Major C. W. Foster, to inspect certain horses proposed to be purchased for Light Battery A, 2d Art., return
ng, upon completion of this duty, to his station, Washingngton Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 64, April 16, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. Frederick T. Dent. 2d Lient. G. T. Bartlett is authorized to purchase one unsugned cavalry horse, at the invoice price (S. O. 34, April

assigned cavalry norse, 4, D. T.) Capt. J. M. Lancaster is detailed as an additional member of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 131, seri-of 1882, D. T. (S. O. 35, April 7, D. T.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect April 20, Col. George W. Getty, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 65, April 18, D. E.)
2d Lieut. Clarence Deems, further extended one month (d. O. 12, April 18, M. D. A.)

51H ABTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, four months
(S. O., April 14, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on surgeon's certificate, is
granted 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., Fort Columbus,
N. Y. H. (S. O. 63, April 14, D. E.)

Capt. Charles C. MacConnell, having been found by an
Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, is retired from active service (S. O. April 18, W. D.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter. 2d Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington is appointed A. A. Q. M. a connection with his other duties in the field (S. O. 30)

### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheato

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

The telegraphic instructions of March 31, directing Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam to repair to Hdgrs Dept. of Columbia, for personal consultation with the Department Commander, are confirmed (S. O. 40, March 31, D. Columbia.)

The telegraphic instructions of April 2 to the C. O. Fort Spokane, to send Capt. A. S. Daggett to report in person at Hdgrs Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 41, April 2, D. Columbia.)

The following promotions are announced in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., to be Captain, vice Falck, retired, which carries him to Co. D, at Fort Court d'Alene, L. T.; 24 Lieut. W. O. Mallenberg to be 1st Lieuteant, vice Haines, promoted, which carries him to Co. B, at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 43, April 4, D. Columbia.)

### D INVANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

SHO INVASTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

1st Lieut. F. B. Jones, R. Q. M., now at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakots, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Mnn., for daty to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 3d Inf. to their stations (S. O. 6l, April 11, D. D.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, in charge of 1st Lieut. F. B. Jones, R. Q. M., the fifty unassigned recruits for the 3d Inf., now expected at that post, to Fort Ellis, M. T. The C. O. Fort Ellis will select eight of these recruits for companies of the 3d Inf. at that post. Lieut. Jones will conduct the remainder to Fort Missoula, to be assigned to the 3d Inf. After this, Lieut. Jones will join his company. The C. O. Fort Snelling will take advantage of this opportunity to send with this detachment all the casnals and select recruits now at that post for Forts A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T., and Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Maginuis, Snaw, and Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

### STR INPANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

OTH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. WHEIRS.
Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Keogh, M. T., is detailed as a member of the Court of Inquiry appointed to meet at Fort Coater, M. T., by par. 4, S. O. 43, D. D. (S. O. 69, April 9, D. D.)

1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen will proceed to join the station of his company, Fort Coater, M. T. (S. O. 69, April 9, D. D.)

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1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen will proceed to join the station of his company, Fort Coater, M. T. (S. O. 69, April 9, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon. The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty re-cruits to be forwarded to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., for the 7th Inf. (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. George B. Russell. Department Inspector, is anounced, from March 3, 1883, as on duty requiring him to e mounted (S. O. 34, April 4, D. T.)

## 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

2d Lieut. R. A. Lovell (recently promoted 1st Lieutenant), is relieved from daty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 59, D. M., to sit at Cantonment on the Uncompalgre, Colo. (S. O. 76, April 11, D. M.)
2d Lieut. S. J. Mulball is relieved as member and detailed for duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Cantonment on the Uncompalgre, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 59, D. M. (S. O. 76, April 11, D. M.)

### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

2d Lieut. B. C. Welsh, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will proceed to Fort Stevenson, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty as member G. C.-M. (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypecker. 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman will proceed to Fort McKavett Tex., for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 36, April 11, D. T.)

17TH INPANTBY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut, J. M. Barns, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take effect about May 12 (8. O. 63, April 13, D. D.)

### 18TH INPANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, now in St. Panl, Minn., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Assinnibolne, M. T. The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, in charge of 1st Lieut. Barnhart, all the easuals and select recruits now at that poet for Forts Stevenson and Buford, D. T., Camp Poplar River and Fort Assinnibolne, M. T. Those for Forts Stevenson, Buford and Camp Poplar River will be left en route (S. O. 63, April 13, D. D.)

The C. O. Fort Magiunis, M. T., will send to the Government Asylum for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, Private Joseph Lutterbeck, Co. G., 18th Inf., pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 63, April 13, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith. Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. George F. Towle (S. O. 43, April 18, M. D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis. Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, three months (S. O. April 18, W. D.)

### 22nd Infantry, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Capt. H. Ketchum is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 17, for Fort Union, N. M. After this daty Capt. Ketchum will return to David's Island (Order 69, April 13, David's Island, N. Y. H.)
The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will send Private Arthur C. Yeager, Co. G, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 75, April 10, D. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Oasual-ties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1883.

### RETIREMENT

Captain Stephen K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, April 11, 1883. Captain James Egan (retired)—Diel April 14, 1889, at Washington, D. C.

## COURTS-MARTIAL

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 16. Detail: Major Abram
C. Wildrick, 5th Art., president; Capts. Henry F. Brewerton
and D. H. Kiozie, 1st Lieuts. George E. Sago and W. B.
Hømer, 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., members. and
2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63,
April 12, D. E.)
At Fort Townsend, W. T., April 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col.
Alexander Chambers, 2ist Inf., president; Capts. Stephen P.
Joycelyn and William H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George
F. Wilson, Med. Dep.; 2d Lieuts. Harry L. Bailey, and
Charles M. Truitt, 2ist Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas
H. Bradley, 2ist Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 43, April 4, D.
Columbia.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 19. Detail: Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Inf., president; Capts. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dep.; 1st Lieuts. E. O. Gibson, C. S. Burbank and C. E. Bottsford, 10th Inf., anembers, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Viliet,
10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 64, April 16, D. E.)
At Fort Trumbull, Conn., April 17. Detail: Major A. C.
M. Pennington, 4th Art., president; Capts. Harry C. Cushing and Engene A. Bancroft, 4th Art., 1st Lieuts. George H.
Paddock and James L. Wilson, members, and 2d Lieut. W.
Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, April 14, D. E.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 40, March 31, D. Columbia.)

Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 41, April 2, D. Columbia.)

Major John Green, 1st Cav., at Boise Barracks, I. T. (S. O. 44, April 5, D. Columbia.)

Boards of Survey.—At Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T., April 9. Dotail: Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adjt. 3d Cav. (S. O. 30, April 7, D. A.)
At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 13. Dotail: Surg. D. L. Magrader, Mad. Dapt.; Major J. J. Coppinger, 10th Inf. and 2d Lieut, W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps (S. O. 77, April 12, D. M.)

ceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., in the execution of the duties assigned it (S. O. 60, April 9, D. D.)
At Newpor'. Biss, Ky., April 19, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Mr. John Laun, late Sergeant 1st Missouri Cavalry, an applicant for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Dans, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art. (S. O. 35, April 14, D. S.)

and 2d Lautt John R. Inompson, 2d Art. (S. O. 35, April 14, D. S.)
At Fort Lapwai, I. T., on Monday, April 9, for appraising one Government horse, now at that post, with a view to its purchase by Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf. Detail: Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. R. T. Earle, 2d Inf., 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Lands, 1st Cav. (S. O. 44, April 5, D. Col-

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Springfield B. L. Shot-Guns.—The forty-eight Springfield breech-loading shot-guns, with outfits, received at the San Antonic Arsenal, will, as contemplated by the War Department, be issued to the following troops and battery—two guns and two outfits to each: 8th Cavalry—Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, 11; 10th Cavalry—Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 12; 3d Artillery—Light Battery F, 1. Total, 24. The arms and outfits are for use in hunting birds, and anything that will contribute to the comfort of the commands, and increase skill in quick shooting. The ammunition in the respective outfits is one year's supply; and no more can be furnished within that time (8. 0. 35, April 7, D. T.)

Board for Inspecting Horses.—At the following named posts, vis.: Boise Bits, Forts Cœur d'Alene, Lapwai and Klamath, Boards of Officers are constituted, to consist in each case of the officers serving with the respective troops of the 1st Cav. stationed thereat, for the purpose of inspecting such horses as may be brought before them, and purchasing therefrom the hereinafter specified number required for cavalty purposes at a cost not to exceed \$125 per horse. A Board is constituted at Fort Walla Walla, to consist of the regimental and all the troop commanders, for the same purpose at that post. Their operations will at all times be conducted under the supervision of the respective post commanders. The number authorized to be purchased will be as follows: Fifteen by the Board at Fort Klamath, for the service of Troop K; six at Boise Bits, for Troop E; six at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for Troop B; three at Fort Lapwai, for Troop D, and thirty five at Fort Walla Walla, for the service of Troops A, O, F, H, and L (S. O. 41, April 2, D. Columbia.)

The officers serving with Light Bat. E, 1st Art., are constituted a Board of Officers, for inspecting and purchasing therefrom a number not to exceed fifty, suitable for light battery purposes, at an average rate of \$150 per horse (S. O. 41, April 2, D. Columbia.)

Military Prisoners.—Private Benjamin McCormick, Co. G., 22d Inf.—released from custody of civil authorities—now at Fort Clark, Tox., will be forwarded to Fort Lewis, Colo., the present station of the soldier's company (S. O. 34, April 4,

22d Inf.—released from custony of the Tawis, Colo., the present station of the soldier's company (S. O. 34, April 4, D. T.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Edward Coyle and John T. Welch, April 21, and Morgan O'Connor, April 30, 1883 (S. O. 76, April 11, D. M.)

The record of a G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walls, W. T., in the case of Frivate James Shay, Troop F, 1st Cav., tried on charge of Violation of the S8th Article of War; found guilty of being "drunk while on herd guard," and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for five days, and to a forfeiture of \$2.50 of his pay, having been received for the supervision of the Department Commander, the following are his orders: The closing sentence of G. C.-M. O. 22, series of 1882, from Hdgra Dept. of Columbia, was issued because it was not believed by the Department Commander that Garrison Courts had the power to impose a sentence commensurate with a finding of guilty under a charge of violation of this article, as is fully demonstrated in the above case. The proceedings are therefore set aside, and the sentence will not be executed (G. C.-M. O. 10, April 2, D. Columbia.)

In consequence of his physical condition the unexpired portion of the suntence in the case of Military Prisoner Henry Kenzie, late private Band, 9th U. S. Inf., is remitted (G. C. M. O., 50, April 16, D., E.)

Price of Blouses.—As to whether the No. 4 blouses, made out of the obsolete dark blue flannel shirts, issued prior to the date of G. O. No. 5, c. s., from Division Headquarters, are to be charged at \$2.00 each or at the price of blouses fixed in G. O. No. 69, A. G. O., series of 1882, the new charge of \$2,00 will take effect from February 28, 1883, this being the date under which the Quartermaster General of the Army announced the decision of the Secretary of War. (Letter from Headquarters, Mil. Div., Mo., April 7.)

### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—The board of officers engaged in purchasing cavalry and artillery horses for the department has gone from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo. Nearly all the cavairy horses have been purchased, and ten of the fifty artillery horses required have been received at Fort Snelling. It is expected that the board will complete its labors at an early date.

Orders have been received from the Quartermaster General for the commencement, as soon as practicable, of the new quartermaster's depot in St. Paul. The appropriation is available, and the plans and specifications have received the approval of the proper authority, so that nothing remains but to advertise for proposals and make an award of The concentration.

approval of the proper authority, so that nothing remainsbut to advertise for proposals and make an award of contract.

The concentration of troops at central points in large garrisons will result in the abandonment of a number of the smaller posts on the Northwestern frontier, and it is understood that Fort Stevenson is included in the list of those to be given up by the military authorities. Application has already been made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for its transfer to the Interior Department to be used as a school for the instruction of Indian youth. The application has been favorably considered, and the change will be made as soon as the date of abandonment has been fixed upon by the War Department. Some delay may, however, be caused by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds sufficient to enlarge those selected to be permanent posts.

An Assimiboine correspondent of the Benton Press says:

"As soon as information was received as to the locality of depredations at Whoop Up crossing, or in that vicinity, two troops of cavalry were ordered out, with wagons, escorted by one company of infantry, under command of Capt. B. Norwood. The officers with the command were: Captain M. E. O'Brien, commanding Troop H; Lieut. Fuller, commanding

Troop 1., 2d Cavalry; Lieut. Wheeler, commanding Co. B, 18th Infantry: Lieut. Harden, acting quartermaster. The command proceeded rapidly as far as Sage Creek, and were storm-bound for a day. While preparing for a move they, received orders from Col. Ilges to return, as he had received information that the Indians and stolen stock were reported as having been heard from at Fort Walsh. The command left post March 23 and returned on the 25th."

News was received from Fort Snelling, April 17, that troops from Fort Assinniboine had captured 69 Oree Indians on Milk River; 16 were braves. Five rifles and 19 horses were recovered, but the latter, like the Indians, were reduced to skin and bone.

The Pioneer Press of April 16, says: "Among the rumored military changes in the department for early summer is the removal of the Eleventh Infantry, Col. B. I. Dodge, headquarfers at Fort Sully. The Eleventh has been in the department for more than a decade, and its companies have always been scattered from Dan to Beersheba. Rumor does not specify whither the Eleventh is to go, nor what regiment is to replace it. The Seventh horse is not a little interested as to what will be the action of their new Lieutenant-Colonel—Andrew W. Evans, late Major of the Third Cavalry—as to the regimental staff.

Department of Arizona.—The heliograph is being used with general satisfaction by the military in the southern portion of Arizona as a means of communication between the different bodies of troops in the field. The Morse telegraphic code is used, short flashes of light representing dots and long flashes dashes.

Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., writes April 2 from Whipple Barracks to the Arizona Miner: "There is mighty little truth in the press despatches published in the Courier this morning concerning the trouble at Sau Carlos. The facts are: One Chiricahna Indian tried to slip into the reservation unawares and was captured by Lieut. Davis, 3d Calvary, at sunrise yesterday. Not a shot was fired. Excitement there all over."

The El Paso (Texas) Times says editorially: "Gen, Crook will have suppreme command both of the American and Mexican troops, and will enlist 150 San Carlos Apaches. He will move into Sonora and a most vigorous campaign will be immediately commenced. Both the American and Mexican officers believe that the annihilation of the hostiles will alone make peace possible."

A special despatch of April 19 from Willoox, says: "Gen.

will be immediately commenced. Both the American and Mexican officers believe that the annihilation of the hostiles will alone make peace possible."

A special despatch of April 19 from Willoox, says: "Gen. Crook, with 200 Apache scouts and one company of cavalry, will move into the mountains of Mexico next Sunday, and the Mexican troops will co-operate with him. Fears are entertained of a fight between the Apache scouts and the 'Rangers' from Tombstone, who are reported to be on their way to attack the San Carlos Indians."

A despatch of the 19th from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: "The detachment of troops which followed the Apaches from South-east Ures had several running fights with the Indians from Ures to Gambies, and claimed to have killed mearly the whole band. After losing the trail of the rest some of the soldiers visited Gambies, where a soldier who was in the campaign last year recognized a white man who was with the Indians at that time acting as chief. In one of the fights this soldier was wounded and left on the field for dead, but was conscious. From his description of the Apache Chief it was thought to be L. N. Strictor, formerly a United States agent and a most desperate character. For more than two years he has been the leader of a band of Apaches. His capture proves the soldier was not mistaken in the man. Governor Torres ordered him to be brought to Hermosillo, but it is doubtful if he will be alive when the order reaches the troops."

A late despatch from Bowie says: "The Tombstone Rangers crossed the railroad track to-day at Dragoon on a fresh trail, heading for San Carlos."

Gen. Crook has ordered 300 scouts to be in readiness for a

A late despatch from Bowie says: "The Tombstone Rangers crossed the railroad track to-day at Dragoon on a fresh trail, heading for San Carlos."

Gen. Crook has ordered 300 socuts to be in readiness for a long scout into the Sierra Madres.

Department of the Missouri.—Chief Clerk G. A. Nunez has returned to District Headquarters, Sants Fe, from a pleasant trip to Washington.

The Now Southwest of April 11 says: "Lieut. Col. Forsyth had a conference, Saturday last, with Gen. Mackenzie, at Lordsburg, and they decided to establish a temporary camp on the Gila, near Richmond, to protect the citizens living in that vicinity in case of another Indian raid, and also to be in readiness to go immediately to the front if Indian outrages in other sections were heard of. Colonel Forsyth, with the troops that have been in the field, consisting of two companies each from Forts Bayard, Cummings, and Craig, numbering in all about 300 men, started that afternoon, and arrived on the Gila on Sunday. They will keep a vigilant eye upon the New Mexican line, making occasional secuts into the mountains, and reporting from time to time the exact condition of the field. This action is purely a precautiouary measure, as no Indians have recently been seen on the Gila. Gen. Mackenzie, wishing to do all in his power to protect the citizens living in exposed places, intends to petition to have a small fort established near where the camp is at present."

Department of the Platte.—The Omaha Herald, referring to the receat appropriation of \$90,000 for the construction of Fort Thornburgh, Utah, says: "Fort Thornburgh, which has been held during the winter by small detachments of the 4th and 6th Infantry, will soon be garrisoned, probably by the 6th Infantry, with a field officer in command, and the construction of the post will go forward rapidly. A telegraph line is already built from Carter Station, on the U. P. Railroad, to the post, and an excellent road has been made over the Untah range from the same station, which is now 100 miles in length. Carter Station is the point from which supplies and material are hauled from Thornburgh."

Department of the East.—We have received a copy of No. 3 of Vol. I. of the "Fort Monroe Gazette," dated April 15, published semi-monthly at the Fort by Mesers. Abbey, Thompson and Deuschle. It contains news, and a poem by B. B., "Northern Opinions of Fort Monroe," with local hits which will be appreciated by those at and knowing Old Point. The accounts of various entertainments at the post, routine of daily duties, drills, target practice, guests at the Hygeia Hotel, improvements at the Fort and its surroundings, etc., have their appropriate places and descriptions. There is also a story, "A Fiery Steed." We trust the Gazette may flourish, and that its success may warrant a weekly instead of a semi-monthly issue.

During the recent target practice at Fort Monroe, the undernamed officers and enlisted men, it appears, qualified as marksmen, and are now entitled to wear the prescribed "buttons:"

Battery G. 1st Artillers—Lients Blies Glabor and Clarker.

marksmen, and are now entitled to wear the prescribed "buttons."

Battery G, 1st Artillery—Lieuts. Bliss, Slaker, and Stuart; 1st Sergt. Hannon, Sergts. McMillan, Daly, and Barney, and Corporals Long and Wood. Battery K, 2d Artillery—Lieut. Richmond; 1st Sergt. Paris, Sergt. Harper, and Pvts. Rehm, N. Y., of the Liede's Union Mission School Association, he Washburn, and Conser. Battery A, 3d Artillery—Lieut. Says: "The Mason and Hamin Organ your society so kindly Rumbough, Sergt.-Major Blaine, Corporal Archer, and Pvt. sent to the 9th Cavalry has arrived in good order, and adds

Eskite. Battery I, 4th Artillery—Lieuts. Garrard and Cummins; 1st Sergt. Heller, Sergts. W. B. Murphy and McConley, and Pvts. Wiest, Scott, and Kaiser, Battery C, 5th Art.—1st Sergt. Wells, late Sergt. Major Turney, Corporals Dike Marshall, and Shirkely, and Pvt. Francis. Some of the foregoing have been marksmen since last year, especially Sergt. Daly, who, having won the first prize—the gold medal—proved himself the best shot in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and secured a third or fourth place in the Army team.

toam.

From the thermometrical records of Fort Brady, Mich., during the past few months, we note that in January the thermometer showed zero and below 19 days; in February, 21 days; in March, 24 days, and thus far 3 days in April. From Jan, 1 to April 3, inclusive, 93 days, 67 of them showed zero or below, and an average for those days of 13 degrees below zero. Doubtless Capts. Parko and Kirkman will be glad to take their companies some place else to spend next winter.

Department of the Columbia.—The Nevada Trophy was delivered to Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, commanding Co. B. 21st Infantry, and the presentation took place at Vancouver Barracks April 3, and at the same time the gold medals won by lat Sergt. J. D. Gerber, Troop H, 1st Cavalry, as best shot in the department, and to Sergt. C. H. Clark, Troop B, 1st Cavalry, winner of the 2d prize at Leavenworth, were presented to them. The troops et Vancouver Barracks were paraded, and after appropriate remarks by Gen. Miles the trophy and medals were handed over to the recipients. The troops then passed in review and were dismissed. The troops presented a fine appearance, and the occasion altogether was a most interesting one.

troops then passed in review and were dismissed. The troops presented a fine appearance, and the occasion altogether was a most interesting one.

Department of the South.—A Tampa correspondent of the Times Democrat writes as follows regarding the military reservation of Fort Brooke, from which Majors Barstow's and Hees's Batteries of the 3d U. S. Artillery have recently been withdrawn, and the reservation given over to the Interior Department: "One hundred and sixty acres of Government land, heretofore used to quarter troops upon, and known as the Fort Brooke reservation, and the key to the town, has been gobbled up by private speculators. It is one of the pretitiest pieces of land in the State, and worth at least \$100,000. The people petitioned that it be given to the town for a park and educational purposes. It is reported that the Government had been offered \$89,000 for it, but paid no attention to it, but allowed only certain parties to homestead it. However, there are seven or eight well grounded claims, such as previous homesteads, pre-emptions, land warrants, etc."

Gen. Miles's presentation speech was so good a one that we reproduce it here. He said:

OFFICHES AND SOLDIERG—The occasion of this parade is one that gives me great pleasure. I am gratified to be the medium of conveying from the Government of the United States those rich trophies to those who have won them in its service.

I shall attempt no word painting, for nothing I could say would add to the merits of those we are about to honor. These glittering trophies you have won are more eloquent than any word I could express. It has been the custom through all segs with every government to recognize merit in those who are in its military service. There are various incentives that inappre soldiers to heroic acts and grand achievements, and I may mention among the strongest motives that prompt em to noble deeds, is the desire to defend one's country and kindred. There is another ambition to scheve fame and glory on the fields of war; and there is st

gold medal, and in doing so I decorate a soldier who has done honor to himself, his regiment and the department in which hoserves.

I will now decorate Sergeant C. H. Clark, Troop B, 1st U. S. Cavalry, with the Army badge, second prize. Not only has he won hone for himself, regiment and department, but for the entire Army.

I hold in my hand the Nevada trophy, presented to the organization that has made the best record in the United States—Company B, 2lst U. S. Infantry, Capt. S. P. Jocelyn commanding. This is the second time that it has been won by any company of the Regular Arny. In looking over the record I see there is no score that compares with that made by this company in the last year's contest, and regret that I cannot thank every officer and soldier of that company, but I will do so through the eomanding officer, Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, for it has been by his excellent management and instruction, as well as by the skill of the soldiers, that they have solvieved this great success and won this most valuable prize, contending against every company in the entire Army of the United States. I present this prize to you as one worthy to receive it for your command; and through the department for the attention they have given to this branch of their profession.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT BAYARD, N. M.

General Mackenzie is at Fort Bayard, to-day, April 9. The Indians are quiet again and the reports of their warlike purposes must have been much exaggerated. Two companies of cavalry from Fort Cummings remain at Richmond, N. M., for the present. General Mackenzie arrived here this morning from Lordsburg, accompanied by Captain Woodruff and his aide-do-camp, Lieut. Rodgers. They leave again tomorrow. They mot General Forsyth at Lordsburg. The infantry companies returned to the post on Saturday, and when the cavalry come in this "cruel war" may be supposed to be over.

\_ (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

wonderfully to the attractiveness of our Sunday services. Everybody is delighted, and from the universal love of singing at the post it is easy to believe that the organ will be a factor in their religious improvement. We have a meeting for song practice each Friday night, and everybody is invited. Our services have doubled in attendance since the organ came, and I think if you could hear how vigorously everybody sings you would be assured that the society has done good to this command."

## (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### FORT CONCRO.

FORT CONCHO.

The officers and ladies of this post were entertained by Dr. and frs. Smith, at their residence, Wood Cottage, S.n. Angels, on the cession of their first marriage anniversary, the evening of April. The 16th Intantry Band discoursed music in its usual happy ay on the verands, while aromatic mocha and sparkling chamagns made a rondeau in the pretiy rooms within. Choice fruits and numerous other delicacies refreshed the guests.

Mrs. Smith is a Cincinnati lady of many accomplishments, and ovely in character. The result of her exquisite tasts and deft ands is a charming home, which, to us nomade of the Army, is te an oasis in the desert. Dr. S. an ex-Army surgeon, is the siding physician and druggist of this part of the country. Nothing of social importance has occurred here since the holisys except a handsome birthday "At Home," by Masters Frank ad Harry Shelby, and a merry party to the garrison by the cavity officers. Their bill of fare was good, and their last joke, on at occasion, was fixed off with the reveilie gun.

E. J. P.

### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

### WEST POINT, April 18, 1883.

WEST POINT, April 18, 1883.

The new detail of officers has, of course, been the principal topic of discussion since its announcement from the War Department; and we are now preparing for the breaking of many pleasant associations. The changes are rung so faithfully here every year that it makes one sort of hardened to this very disagreeable feature of Army life. We fail, however, to appreciate that delicate sense of the refinements of justice shown by the authorities in relieving officers from duty because they have served their four years, and re placing them by others who have just been relieved from a previous detail here; and this lack of appreciation is especially noticeable among the younger officers, who are thereby deprived of the benefits of promotion to the assistant professorships. The ladies are generally loth to leave; but I think that, as a rule, the officers are not sorry at having to leave a nost that brings so much extra work, with, in a majority of cases, no extra pay.

A revision of the Academic Regulations has just been completed, under the direction of the Superintendent. They have needed revising for a long time, as our old books, like the Army Regulations of '63, were fast becoming mere scrap books.

Lieut. Howard was the lucky man at the last examination

have needed revising for a long time, as our old books, like the Army Regulations of '63, were fast becoming mere scrap books.

Lieut. Howard was the lucky man at the last examination for promotion to the or inance. He will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable addition to the corps.

Capt. Kendsall, of the 25th Inf.; Lieut. Weaver, of the 2d Artillery, and Col. Symons, of Sing Sing, visited the post during the week just past.

It has been announced in orders that the coming encampment will be named "Camp D. H. Mahan," in honor of our late distinguished professor of civil and military engineering—a very fitting compliment to the memory of one who labored so faithfully for many years in the education of cadets at the Military Academy.

The 22d anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter having just passed, we are reminded of the great excitement it produced here. Nearly all of the cadets from the Southern States resigned immediately, while some few played the more ignoble part of remaining until the coveted diploma was in their hands, when they immediately joined the Confederacy. Discipline was almost overthrown, bitter words were passed, and classmates, room mates, and warm friends separated, to meet soon again on the opposite sides of bloody fields. The Superintendent and several of the instructors resigned to join the enemy; and it required great energy and skill on the part of the remaining officers to prevent open insurrection in the corps. The light battery used for drill purposes was equipped and manned, and, amidst great excitement, marched out of the post to join the forces of the Union; and it did good service in the cause. An excellent picture of Lieut. Greble, who was the first graduate killed in the late war, now hangs in the officers' mess.

Sun, rain, plenty of paint, and hard work are rapidly clothing this place in her spring costume; and in a few weeks she will be a thing of beauty unsurpassed. The duty sometimes becomes irksome and monotonous; but Nature never allows one to tire of the beauties she h

ENLISTED MEN.

Private P. McTague, Oc. G. 20th Infantry, was recently tried at Fort Hays for falsely stating that his captain had abused, ill-treated and danned him, and for using disrespectful language to his captain. He was found not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second. Ms.]-Gen. Pope in his remarks on the case says: The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, with the following exceptions: The alleged false complaint, for the preferring of which the prisoner was tried, was to the effect that his company commander causelessly struck him at drill. There was no doubt that he was intentionally touched with a sword, but his captain insisted that it was only a touch to call his attention and not in the nature of chastisement. Considerable inquiry was accordingly directed at the trial to the question of the force and nature of the blow, and after hearing a witness, who testified that the blow was apparently given in passion, and who was instructed to show with a sword on a blanket the kind of stroke given, the opinion of the court was noted that "the stroke (as thus shows) was such a one that any officer might properly give to any man to call his attention." Observing, in passing, that it does not appear in the circumstances, as disclosed in evidence, that there was any occasion for any entreme means of exacting attention, it is remarked that the court gravely erra in holding that an officer is warranted in using his sword upon his men to enforce attention at drill, or upon any such ordinary occasion. On the contrary, it is altogether unbecoming him to exact his personal strength or raise his sword against a soldier, aniess when necessary for quelling muitary or in some similar smargency. In view of the sense of unredressed injury, under which the prisoner was smarting when he exhibited the discrepact, for which the confinement he has already undergone is deemed, under the circumstances, quite a sufficient atonement, the sentence is runtited and he will be restored to duty, (G.C. M. O. 30, D

up to the fort shortly afterwards in a back. It is thought that the wound is not dangerous.

In the case of Private Henry C. Cox, Troop D, 2d Cavairy, tried for descrition, their, sto., Gen. Tarry says:

"The record falls to note or account for the absence of one of its members at the second and third meetings and when reconvened, or to show that witnesses called for the prosecution upon the close of the testimony for the defence were called in rebuttal. The only evidence in support of the findings upon the first charge and its specification, show the proof of arrest of the accused while dressed in uniform in a public salcon in Bozoman, about three affects of the additional charge and its specification, had abandoned his post as a sentinel, and the discovery, upon examination made several hours after his departure, of the absence of the articles which the court found him guilty of selling, losing through neglect, or stealing. The improper disposal of public property in his possession previous to absenting himself without authority, is primar face evidence of the intent of a soldier not to return. In this case the proof of intent is lacking, for nearly, if not all the articles which the court found him guilty of making away with could have been u on his person when he marched on guard; and furthermore, there is no proof whatever that he disposed of any of the missing articles prior to or at the time of his alleged descrition; indeed, they might well have been stolen subsequent to his departure, as the evidence shows that the man's locker was unlocked. The record was returned to the court with an invitation to reconsider its findings upon the first charge and its specification for lack of proof, and to reconsider its sentence. The court adhered to its previous findings and sentence. It does not appear that the court as for revision with closed doors. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are disapproved." (G. C. M. O. 42, Dept. Dak., March 9.)

Hospital Steward Raiph Wood, tried by G. C. M. at Fort Cummings, N.

### LONGEVITY PAY UNDER TYLER DECISION.

LONGEVITY PAY UNDER TYLER DECISION.

In a letter dated April 14, 1883, Second Comptroller W. W. Upton decides that computations for longevity pay under the Tyler decision are to be made from the date of the acceptance of an appointment, and not from the date of the appointment. In the case leading to this decision overpayments resulting from a different computation were deducted from the amount credited under the Tyler decision. To these deductions objection was raised, and the cases of Marbury vs. Madison (1 Cranch 137), U. S. v., Bradley (10 Peters 343), and U. S. v. Le Baron (19 Howard 73), were cited in support of the claim that pay dated from the appointment. The Comptroller holds that these decisions are not subject to the interpretation given to them, and he says: "Certain it is that it is not now conceded, and has not been for many years, that an officer is entitled to pay for any time prior to acceptance. For a long time the Army Regulations have contained the statement that "officers are entitled to pay from the date of acceptance of their appointments;" and it has been and has not been for many years, that an officer is entitled to pay for any time prior to acceptance. For a long time the Army Regulations have contained the statement that 'officers are entitled to pay from the date of acceptance of their appointments;' and it has been and is the invariable practice to compel officers to refund all pay drawn for time prior to that date. In 1834 Mr. Attorney-General Butler gave it as his opinion (2 Op., 633) that, in the absence of a statute fixing a different date, the pay of military officers might properly commence from the date of their acceptance, 'because from that date they are liable to duty;' and he added that he could not conceive on what legal ground, either in cases of new appointments or transfers from one corps to another, it was possible to commence the pay of the new office at any prior date. It is to be presumed that he was familiar with the decision in Marbury vs. Madison, and that his error would have been pointed out long ago had his opinion been inconsistent with that or any other decision of the Supreme Court. It is believed, however, that the soundness of that opinion has never been questioned. To hold it unsound would be to hold that an appointee, though he keep his appointment under consideration for a year, becoming liable to no duty, incurring no responsibility and performing no service whatever, will yet be entitled to pay for that year, and will be so entitled whether he accept his appointment or decline it. To state such a proposition is to demonstrate its untensbility. Officers appointed since July 2, 1862, are required by the act of that date (Secs. 1756-7, R. S.) to take and subscribe an cath of office as a condition precedent to the right to pay. That act, however, does not prevent officers from receiving credit from the date of acceptance in computing their service for longevity purposes. It is for 'each term of five years of service' that the longevity increase is allowed. The law requires service only; and an officer is entitled to credit, as we

Subjoined to Section 172 of the Paymaster's Manual 1869, is this note:

This is not designed to apply to past cases, wherein the longevity ration has accrued and been paid; that is, to old officers whose commissione date prior to July 28, 1866, but only to those appointed after that date.

whose commissions date prior to July 28, 1866, but only to those appointed after that date.

With reference to this the Comptroller says: "The note has not been declared erroneous or unauthorized; on the contrary, prior decisions as to commencement of service of such officers and all payments based upon them have remained undisturbed by the accounting officers in all cases where the officer has not applied for payment in excess of the payments so made. Although the conclusion expressed in the note was not in a strict sense a 'decision' on a matter them legally pending before the Auditor and Comptroller for decision, it has been adhered to by them, in their subsequent proceedings, precisely as their most formal and conclusive de-

cisions should be adhered to. They have not disregarded or questioned it, so long as the officer was willing to adhere to it. The exception mentioned in the note was not made upon a theory that those officers were actually entitled to credit from date of commission, but garded or questioneu is, so long as an order to adhere to it. The exception mentioned in the note was not made upon a theory that those officers were actually entitled to credit from date of commission, but was simply an announcement of an intention not to search for and correct errors made in payments of this class; and that is still adhered to. The longevity payments then made in that class of cases are not opened unless at the instance of the officers themselves. The case is altogether different when an officer asks a re-examination of his account, and it is a well settled rule that when such a request can be properly acted upon, it opens the whole subject for a resettlement. Under the act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat., 150) many officers who had previously taken credit from date of commission instead of date of acceptance, became entitled to and demanded credit fortime they had served as enlisted men. In readjusting these cases the time actually served by the applicant as an enlisted man was added to the time actually served by him as an officer, and no credit was allowed saved for the aggregate time of actual service. The accounting officers could not do otherwise. There was no a ternative. They could not knowingly allow credit for a longer time without deliberately disregarding the law. Again, as a consequence of the decision in the Tyler case, many officers have filed claims for arrears of longevity allowances. Each of these claims is a demand for payment of the difference between the amount to which the officer has become entitled under the longevity laws and the amount he has already received thereunder; and it seems clear that no officers are without authority to allow, any sum greater thau such difference. Each case requires an examination, more or less minute according to circumstances, of the officer's payments for a series of years. All errors in longevity payments for a series of years. All errors in longevity payments are necessarily corrected. Other errors, incidentally discovered, are corrected a

### SEWELL'S BOILER.

SEWELL'S BOILER.

Chirf Engineer George Sewell, U. S. Navy, is the designer of an improved high-pressure marine steam boiler, which has certain manifest advantages. It can be easily and quickly constructed and dissected, the tubes being connected to the body of the boiler by screw threads (the Allison patent); having but a single connection, they cannot be strained by expansion, so that the fires can be safely forced, and it is believed that steam can be raised from cold water to a working pressure withinsixy minutes, while the unusual strength of the boiler will permit the use of steam of great elastic force. An economy of fifty per cent. in water carried is also claimed, and the circulation of water within the tubes is so rapid that it is hoped the formation of scale upon the heating surfaces will be prevented; and, in any case, the tubes can easily be removed, and without damage cleaned and returned. The other advantages claimed for the Sewell boiler are that it will not Foam or Prime; that it will go down any ordinary hatch, so that the decks need not be disturbed in putting it in; that the screw connection of the tube with the socket plate, being protected by the asbestos from direct contact with the heat of the furnace will not set fast, while at the same time, this said asbestos will repeted the policy absolutely safe from danger or with the socket plate, being protected by the asbestos from direct contact with the heat of the furnace will not set fast, while at the same time, this said asbestos will render the boiler absolutely safe from danger or damage by accidental low water. These advantages are obvious, and an examination of the drawings accompanying Mr. Sewell's circular describing his boiler will enable experts in steam engineering to determine the value of the several features introduced into it. Mr. Sewell says: "This boiler was designed with special reference to war steamers, and to be submitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, for reference to the Naval Advisory Board, charged by Congress with the duty of selecting the best appliances, etc., for the proposed new ships for the Navy. By removing the boilers from the United States Trenton, Vandalla and Class, and also the Galena (the two latter having duplicate engines), and substitute in their stead the Sewell boiler and its prototype, the Sewell super-neater, more steaming power than they now have could be put into each vessel, and save enough space from that now occupied by their boilers, sufficient to stow of Anthracite coal in the Trenton 130 tons more (she now has bunker stowage for 350 tons), in the Vandalla 60 tons more (she now carries 220 tons), and in the Galena 80 tons more (she now carries in bunkers 131 tons). The increased per centage of efficiency as naval cruisers that would accrue to these and other kindred vessels by the change of collers mentioned would be Trenton 37, Vandalla and Class 27, and the Galena 61 per cent."

The story told in the Journal some years ago about an admiral in the Navy has at length travelled around to the Army, and appears in the following form:

Gen. Sherman recently had some shirts made at a furnishing store in Washington, and the cutter, a few weeks later, met the general with a friend walking down the avonue. The general remembered the face, but could not locate him, and the cutter greeted him with: "Good morning, General. How are you to-day?" The general stopped, shook hande, and the cutter perceiving that the general's mind needed refreshing, said quietly: "Made your shirts." "Oh! I beg pardon," said the general quickly, and turning to the gentleman with whom he was walking he said: "Ah! Uoi, —, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Major Schurz!"

### STATIONS OF TROOPS.

1st Cavalry-Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Huntt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev. A, C, F, H, L, Ft Wzlia Walla.
D, Ft Lapwai, Idaho Ter.
E, Boise Harracks, Idaho T.
H, Presidio, Cal.

G, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
B, Ft Coenr d'Alene, I. T.
L, Ft Halleck, Nev.
K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry-Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, ginnis, M. T. on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M.T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. F. G. I. M. Ft Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assinnibolne, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut, Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young. 3d Cavalry-Hdqrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

A, C, G, L, Fort Thomas, A. T. D, E, Fort Grant, A. T. B, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I, Fort Apache, A. T. K, Fort Verde, A. T. M, Fort Bowle, A. T. F, Fort Huachuca, A. T. H, Whipple Bks, A. T. 4th Cavalry-Hdqrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, For Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M. Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont Fort Wingate, N. M.

A, K, Fort Wingate, N. M. B, D, I, Fort Stanton, N. M. E, M, Fort Craig, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. F. H. Fort Cammings, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry-Hdqrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Major L. H. Carponter.

Fort Sidney, Neb. ort Niobrara, Neb. Washakie, Wy. T. C, L, Fort McKinney, Wy H, M, Fort Robinson, Net E, I, Fort McKinney, Wy. 6th Cavalry-Hdqrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lient. Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to en. Sherman; Major A. K. Arnold, Whippie Biss., A. T.; Major Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdqrs lept. of East.

D, L, Fort Grant, A. T. A, B, F, Fort Apache, A. T. M, Fort Bowie, A. T.

7th Cavalry-Hdqrs., Ft. Meade, D. T. Col. 8. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Buford, D. on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick les Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. B. D. Fort Yates. D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. I, Fort Totten, D. T. L, Fort Buford, D. T. G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry-Hdqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Elmer Otis, not joined; Lieut Col. N. B. Sweitzer, San alo, Tex., comdg.; Maj. R. F. Bernsrd, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Maj. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks, Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIn-

D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark. B, Fort Ringgold, Tex. L, Fort Duncan, Tex. C, K, San Antonio, Tex.

A, Fort McIntosh, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex. M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry-Hagrs., Ft. Riley, Kans. Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hays, Kansas; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Reno, 1. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, on leave.

A, Fort Elliot', Tex. C, G, Fort Sill, L T. D, H, L, M, Fort Riley, Kans. E, F. rt Lyon, Col. B, Fort Hays, Kas. K, Fort Supply, I. T. F, I, Fort Reno, I. T.

10th Cavalry-Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Litut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex: Major A. Mille, Ft. Davis, Tex: Major C. B. Mc-Lellan, Ft. Concho, Fex: Major F. Van Vllet, Ft. Davis, Tex., on fou: mouths' leave from Jan. 25, 1883.

A, B, C, D. H, I, K, M, Fort Davis, Tex. G, L, Ft. Stockton, Teu. E, F, Fort Concho, Tex.

1st Artillery-Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.

A, D, Alcatraz Island. Cal.
B, F, H, Ft Winfield Scott, Cal.
C, K, † L, Presidio, Cal.
I, Fort Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery-Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C. Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.: Lient. Col. H. G. Gibson, For McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks, Ky.: Maje L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks, D. C.; Major S. S. Eider, For Monroe, Va., on special det. service,

A,† B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks, E, Little Rock Bits, Ark.
G, Newport Bks., Ky.

F,† Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I, L, M, Fort McHenry, Md.
K, Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery-Hdqrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, St. Auguetine, Fla.; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.;
Major R. Lodor, Fort Monroe, Va.: Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks, Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. Little Rock Bks., Ark.
D, G., St. Auguetine, Fla.
F, † San Antonio, Tox.

4th Artillery-Hagrs., Ft. Adams, R. I. Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. ort Warren, Mass., comd'g; Major A. C. M. Pennington, rumbull, Connectient; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Moa.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Mc. Va.; Major W. M. Glanda, Fort From Monroe, Va. B., D. E., G. L., Ft. Adams, R. I. F., Fort Snelling, Minn. H., K., Fort Warren, Mass. M, Fort Proble, Me.

5th Artillery-Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. Col. H. J. Hunt. Newport Bizs, Ky, d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.: Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbu, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

B. F. + G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamitton, N.Y. D. + Fort Omaha, Neb.

H. The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battation.
Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comds
A, B, C, D, Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E, West Point, N. Y.

1st Infantry-Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T. Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.: Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T.

A, Fort Mojave, A. T. E, Fort Verde, A. T. F, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort Lowell, A. T. B, Fort Apache, A. T.

G, Fort Grant, A. T. D, Fort Huachnea, A. T. H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. K, Whipple Bks, A. T. G, Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry-Hdgrs., Ft. Cour & Alene, Idaho T. Col. F. Wheaton, comdg., on d. s. at Vancouver Barracks, comdg. Dept. Columbia; Lt. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwal, I. T. D, E, F, I, K, Ft Cocur d'Alene. A, C, G, H, Ft Spokane, W. T. B, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw;
Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A, F. G, K. Fort Shaw, M. T.
C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.
B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry-Hdqrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb. Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha eb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb. A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C, Fort Robinson, Neb. B, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. F, H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry-Hdqrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T. Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistier, Fort Keogh; Major David Krause, on sick leave. A. B., C. D. E. F., G. H. Ft. Keogh. I, K., Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing.

6th Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.
Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft.
louglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah. A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, Ft Douglas. E Ft Washakie, W. T.

7th Infantry-Hdqrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T. Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipma ridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave. A, C, D, F, H, I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T. E, Fort Bridger, W. T. B, G, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry-Hdqrs., Angel Island, Cal. Col. A. V. Kautz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Angel Island, Cal., comdg.; Major A. S. Burt, en routs to regiment. Cal., comog., majo.
A, San Diego Bks, Cal.
G, I, Benicia Bks, Cal.
D, E, F, Angel Island, Cal.
K, Fort McDermit, Nev. B, Fort Gaston, Cal. C, Fort Halleck, Nev H, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry-Hdqrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. J. S. Mason, not joined; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, g, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fortura, Neb.

A, D, E, F, H, I, Fort D. A. Russeli, Wyo. B, C, G, Fort Bridger, Wyo. K, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hagrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter,
N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.
C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.
F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry-Hdgrs. Ft. Sully, D. T. Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Colus Barracks, O.; Major Simon Snyder, Ft. Sully, D. T. A. D. R. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Bufor ', D. T. B. F. Poplar Greek Agency, M. T. I, Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kss.

12th Infantry—Hdqrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Willcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col.R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. evid's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft Niagars, N. Y., A, B, C, D, F. G, Madison Bks, N.Y. H, I, Platisburg Bks, N.Y. E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

E. R. Fort Niagara, N. I.

13th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A, D. Fort Cummings, N. M.

B, Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdqrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Ccl. H. Donglass, Uncompabgre, Col.: Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col. A, B, C, I, K, Camp on White River, Col. D, F, G, H, Unc mpahgre, Col. B, Camp on Snake River, Wy.T. 15th Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. G. P. Buell, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swainc, Fort Randall, D. T., condg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Fort Fembina, D. T. A., C. D., H. Fort Randall, D. T. B, I, Fort Pembina, D. T. E, F, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough comdg.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

D, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.

1, K, Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

B, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T.

E, K, Fort Custer, M. T. E, K, Fort Custer, M. T. F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T. A, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C. Fort Totten, D. T.

18th Infantry-Hdgrs., Ft. Assinniboine, Mont. Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lient. Col. Guido Ilges, Fort Assinniboine, M. T., comdg regt. and post; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Ft. Lcavenworth, Kas. A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, J, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T. Fort Assigniboline, Mont,

19th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Du
ex; Major R. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. O. E. K. Ft Clark, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.
D. Fort Duncan, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton; Major Jol
C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.
C. D. Fort Supply, I. T.

F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. G, I, Fort Hays, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T. Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.
C, Fort Klamath, Ore.

F, G, H, I, K, Vi
Barracks.
E, Fort Canby, W. S.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.
Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.: Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, 1010.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Lewis, Colo. A, Fort Garland, Colo. B, D, G, H, K, Fort Lewis, Colo E, Fort Marcy, N. M. C, F, I, Fort Lyon, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M
Col. H. M. Black, comd'g; Lient. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Cra'g
N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Blies, Tex. A, B, D, E, Fort Union, N. M. C. G. Fort Bliss. Tex. F, Fort Craig, N. M. I, Fort Reno, I. T. H, K, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E Yard, Fort Eupply ve: M\*jor R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Eillott, Tex. B. F. H. Fort Elliott. Tex. A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. C, D, E, I, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave: Lieut. Col. M. M. Bluct, For inelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Mears, on leave. B, C, F, I, Fort Spelling, Minn. A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.

DEFOT.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.

Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.

Ist Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., comdg. depo. detachment, depot adjutant and commissary.

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.

Burgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Burgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.

ist Lieut. Juo. W. Pullman, 8th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Inst.

1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., comdg. Co. B of Iust.

1st Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. of Inst.

1st S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., on temporary duty,

2d Lieut. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst.

BENDEZYOUR.

or d detachment.

EENDEZVOUS.

New York City... 200 Hudson st... Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav
New York City... 16 State st.... Capt. Geo. F. Price, 6th Cav
Baltimore, Md... 574 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougail, 7th Cav
Philadelphia, Pa... 2005 Market st... Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav
Cucionasti, O., 219 W. 4th st... lat Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav
Detroit, Mioh... 61 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo A. Drew, 3d Cav
Milwaukee, Wiss... 125 da st... lat Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav
Davenport, Lowa... 205 Main st... Capt. H. H. Crews, 4th Cav
St. Louis, Mo... 321 Pine st... lat Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING ANNV

building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City, Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent. Major Henry C. Wood, Adjt.-Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

Major Henry U. W 0001, Augh-Gen. 2007.

DEFOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. R. S. LaMotte, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. J. S. Mason, 20th Inf. Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenl ef. Med. Dpt. Capt. M. E. Taylor, As-t. Surg. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf. Capt. Jh. Belcher, Qmr. Dept. Capt. Chas. L. Helzmann, A. Surg. Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf. Capt. Rhoset Pollock, 21st Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf. Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.

2d Lt. Jas. B. Goe, 13th Inf. 2d Lt. Jas. B. Goe, 13th Inf. 2d Lt. Js. Mason, 5r., 1st Inf., D. A.

THE New Albany, Ind., Council has changed the name of Poplar street, from Vincennes to Silver street, to Ekin Ave-nue. This was done out of compliment to Gen. J. A. Ekin, of the Quartermasters' Department at Jeffersonville, and as

of the Quartermasters' Department at Jeffersonville, and as a testimonial for the interest he has taken in the prosperity and improvement of New Albany, and particularly the improvement of Poplar street by the Government.

"As to Chlef Moses," General Drum telegraphs to Gen. Schofield: "The General of Army desires you to instinct the Commanding General Department of the Columbia to take all possible precautions to keep the peace. If necessary he may seize Moses and send him as prisoner of war to Vancouver until he learns to jobey and respect the orders of the President of the United States."

Though it will be some time before the plans for the

President of the United States."

Though it will be some time before the plans for the Chicago and the other cruisers will be completed by the Bureau of Construction, they are so far advanced that it is expected that advertisements for bids will be issued as soon as the Secretary has had an opportunity to settle down from his sea voyage. The plans for the Chicago are being expedited, and they will probably be ready first. The plans wi have to be accepted by the Advisory Board after being completed.

Experiments to ascertain the effect of heavy guns fred against ironolads have taken plate at the Government ranges at Amager, a small island near Copenhagen. The targets represented part of an armored vessel, and the plates were made by the firms of Schoeider, of Cruzot, Marrel Freres, and Cammell, of Sheffield. The firing was made with a nine-inch Armstrong muzzle-loading gun and a six-inch Krupp breechloader, the distance being 150 metres. The results, as reported by a telegram dated the 28th March, confirmed those of the experiments at Spezzia last November, the Creuzot plates not being penetrated nor even cracked except by the last shot, while the shots went right through the other plates. The nine-inch Palliser shell penetrated without difficulty; and at Amager, as well as at Spezzia, the penetrating power appeared to principally depend upon the total vis viva of the projectile.

### THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V
Reed. Arrived at Pensacola March 31.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R
Bridgman. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 13. All wel

REARBARGE. 3d rate, 7 guns, Commdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 13. All well on board.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns. Commander Philip H. Cooper. Was at Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 26.

TENNESSEE. 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. a.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Port Royal April 10, having left Key West, the Vandalia in company, April 2. Arrived off the bar at Port Royal, the evening of the 9th. Health of all on board good. The Admiral will make the semi-annual inspection of the Tennessee and Vandalia at Port Royal.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board, appointed by Rear Admiral Cooper, to inquire into the accident which resulted in the fatal scalding of Cadet Poter Miller April 2. The Tennessee was steaming through the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. A steam pipe in the passage way, leading from the engine to the after fre-room. From the best evidence that could be obtained, Mr. Miller was at the time, about 5 r. x., on his way from the engine room to the after fire room, having compared the steam pressures, and must have been almost under the line of rupture of the steam pipe at the time of bursting. After being injured he found his way to the foot of the engine room ladder, where he was met by Chief Engineer Brooks, who assisted him up to the engine room door, where he was joined by Asst. Eng. Durand, and helped to the port steerage. The medical officer was called. and every attention shown and everything done to relieve his sufferings until his death, the following morning. No one on board ship is considered to blame for this accident. The ship was not detained, and proceeded on to Key West, where the remains of Cadet Miller were buried.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Besufort, N. C., April 10. Left Key West, in company with the Tennessee, April 2. Arrived of bar of Port Royal, S. C., on the evening of April 9, and crossed the next day. Health of all on board good.

YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wild

South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in tem porary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. t Montevideo, March 2, from Santa Cruz. In good con-

dition.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr.
Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagablp. At
Montevideo when last heard from. She will return to the
United Statos the latter part of the summer or early fall
of the present year.

European Station-Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Autwerp April 19 from Havre. A cable despatch dated London, April 19, says: "It is reported that Admiral Baldwin will go to Cronstadt in the Lancaster and from there to Moscow, where he will represent the United States Government at the coronation of the

Czar."
Nipsio, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Orders have been given to fit her for a two years 'cruiso.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludiow. Arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 18.

Sailed from Gibraltar March 14 for the Congo River and other points on west coast of Africa.

Pacific Station-Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C.
Merriman. At Sitia, March 21.
Essex, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick.
At Callao, Peru, March 3, waiting arrival of a new crank shaft, or orders from the Navy Department.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter.
Was to be ready at Callao by March 20 for the purpose of conveving eclipse party to the Caroline Island. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti; then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From theace she will return to Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3-1 rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11. She went to sea Jan. 27, with one case of yellow fever on board, and with orders to go south as far as Juan Fernandez or further if necessary, should more fever appear on board. She has not yet been heard from.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Houolulu, March 18. Was to proceed on March 21 to Callso under sail, expecting to arrive in 60 days, or about May 20.

about May 20.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru. PENSAOOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At Valparaiso, March 6.

WAGHUSETT. 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Honolulu, March 18. Will remain there until further orders.
On leaving Honolulu, will visit Anis.

further orders.

On leaving Honolulu will visit Apia, Samona, and thene go to Callao, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Island on the way. Comdr. Pearson is authorized to visit th Tonga group if he thinks it advisable.

### Asiatic Station -- Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

[To be relieved by Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby.]

[To be relieved by Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby.]

ABHURLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E.

Mullan. Wrecked at the Lamoch Islands, in the Straits of
Formoss, Feb. 21.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker.
A cable despatch reports her arrival at Capetown, Africa,
March 31, en route to China. All well on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington.
At Alexandris, Egypt, March 12. Sailed March 15 for Aden.
MONOCAOY. 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander
Chas. S. Cotton. Left Nagasaki, Jan. 31, for Amoy.
PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander
Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Tientsin, China.

RIGHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos.
B, Ekerrett. At Hong Kong Jan. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at St. Thomas March 30. From there she goes to Kingston, Jamaica, Havana, and Newport. Commander A. D. Brown, commanding the Jamestoon, in a communication, dated at Port de France, March 28, reports, that in reponse to the request of the owner and master of the British ship Neva, then lying at anchor close by, sent an armed boat in charge of Master J. O. Nicholson, U. S. N., with Lieut. H. Whiting, U. S. M. C., and a file of marines, to suppress an outbreak on board. The duty was promptly performed. Four of the ringleaders were placed in irons, and the rest of the crew returned to work. Commander Brown received a letter of thanks from the representative of the owner of the ship for the timely and valuable assistance rendered.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns. Cart.

or the owner of the simp for the thisty sate valuation essistance rendered.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coastor's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.
PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left New York April 18 for Newport, R. I.
SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 gurs, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15. Arrived at Lisbon March 22.

On Special Service

DESPATOH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz.

At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W.
Johnson. Left Kingston, Ja., April 6 for Carthagena.

Arrived at Aspinwall, U. S. of C., April 12. All well.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip.

Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, April 2, for Sun

Francisco.

rancisco.
ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M.
hopard. N. Y. School ship. At foot of 23d street, East
iver, N. Y.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 18, with President Arthur and party on board. Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. coalving ship, New York.
FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At

orfolk.

Franklin, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. eardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

Independence, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. orton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

Pawner, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunersreuther, ospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

Philox, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annablis

Phiox, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis
Phibrian, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.
Snowdder, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.
Sperdwell, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Mc-Ritchie. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, March 28.
St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.
Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.
Wandotte\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the Passaic as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.
Pirra, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. White. A despatch dated Norfolk, Va., April 17, says: "The Board of Naval Iuspectors, accompanied by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, arrived at the Navy-yard today for the purpose of examining into the seagoing qualities of the Pisica, and were received with a salute from the Franklin. It is almost a certainty that she will be pronounced unfit for the trip to Alaska and will be assigned to some other duty. Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, also accompaned the inspection board."

The iron-clads Ajax, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); Catskill, eut. Jos. Marthon; Lehigh; Mahopac, Lieut. James A cesley; Manhathus; are laid up at City Point, Va.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. Despatch, Commander S. D. Green, arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 14, having on board the Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, and Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The gentlemen paid a short visit to the Navy-yard, and then returned to Fortess Monroe. A salute was fired from the frigate Franklin.

Monroe. A salute was fired from the frigate Franklin.

The Philadelphia Press, of April 16, says: The U. S. S. Ossipee, now at League Island Navy-yard, is being repaired and made over, preparatory to being again put in commission for Government service. She has been out of commission for some time. The Steam Engineering Department at Washington is constructing a complete set of boilers for her, and the workmen at League Island are getting out and fitting spars, planks, beams, carlins, hatch combings, and batteries, and making iron and composition work for the hull. The vessel will be almost entirely re-made. She will be finished in about seven months, and when completed she will be a great improvement upon her original condition.

naised in about seven months, and when completed she will be a great improvement upon her original condition.

The viceregal party, consisting of the Princess Louise, Miss Hervey, Miss McNeil, Lord John Hervey, and Colonel Bagot, A. D. C., arrived at Newport, R. I., from Bermuda, April 14. in H. B. M. corvette Tenedos, commanded by Capt. Fane. The Princess was on her way to Boston, at which place she was to meet her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. She was to proceed to the latter place by rail from Newport, Commodore S. B. Luce, accompanied by Lieut, Seabury and Lieut, T. C. McLean, representing Captain T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., the commanding officer of the Torpedo Station, visited the Tenedos in full uniform and paid their respects. Commodore Luce, as well as the Collector of the Port, offered Captain Fane every assistance, the former placing the U. S. tug Cohasset and the latter the U. S. revenne cutter Samuel Dexter at his disposal. Commodore Luce also tendered the use of the Naval Squadron Band, and arrange ments were made to serenade the Princess on board of the man-of-war. But by a serious blunder no transportation was provided for the band, which was in waiting on Commercial Wharf. The Princess, through Captain Fane, thanked the representatives of the Navy for their kind and

prompt attention. The tug Cohasset was used to transport the baggage from the man-of-war to Long Wharf, near the

prompt attention. The tug concases was used to heary the baggage from the man-of-war to Long Wharf, near the railroad depot.

The Fenian torpedo boat, which disappeared from her resting-place at Jersey City, last week, was discovered, April 16, lying alongside a dock at Pamrapo, N. J. It is apparent that the craft was taken to this out of the way neighborhoods o as to create public talk and excitement over its mysterious disappearance, and thus stimulate subscriptions to the akirmishing fund. It is asserted that she made a successful trip nuder water to her present berth. But this we believe is mere idle talk. The boat is a "white elephant," which the owners would be glad to get off their hands if they could find a purchaser. It is also stated that her inventor, Mr. J. G. Holland, is engaged in further perfecting his invention and he was to proceed this week on an extensive trial trip, in company with the engineer, through the Kill von Kull and up Newark Bay. The boat was not only built for a ram, but for a torpedo boat, the torpedo, it is said, being fired-from a tube or gun either above or below the water as desired. The boat was constructed at the Delamater from Works and paid for out of the Fenian skirmishing fund, the trustees of which were charged by subscribers and others with appropriating the lion's share of the fund for themselves, as is usual, and many of the poor servant girl subscribers and others wish they had their money back again, as they believed that ere this England would have been blown entirely out of existence. But England will have another chance to donate, and again—be disappointed.

Under the heading of "A Chance for a Court Martial," the Boston Globe alludes to Lord Alcester's recent acknowledgment of Admiral Nicholson's courtesy at Alexandria, and says:

Now that it has been unmistably proven that the American had a server and a server and an analyses of the mean and a server and an analyse of the mean and an and any courtes at Alexandria, and says:

and says :

edgment of Admiral Nicholson's courtesy at Alexandria, and says:

Now that it has been unmistatably proven that the American admiral sailed around the attacking fleet and encouraged his men to cheer, we have no doubt of the truth of another portion of the first report, which was somewhat impaired by the denial stready sliuded to. And that is that Admiral Nicholson anobored his ship within range of the Egyptian forts and was prepared to open fire if a stray shot should hit it. All the other neutral fleets steamed out of range, and watched the engagement from a safe distance. It seems clear that our representative on that occasion wanted an opportunity to take a hand in the bombardment. When the English marlines were sent up to the city, after the forts had been silenced, they were accompanied by American blue-jackets, who assisted in policing the town, while the marries of all other nations quietly retired to their ships after astifying themselves that there was no need of their presence to protect their countrymen from outrage. Lord Alecester's statement should be made the basis of a full inquiry into Admiral Nicholson's conduct in the bay of Alexandria. His lordship had no reason for misstating the case; he was merely citing the friendly interferance of the American office as a fresh illustration of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. But these relations do not warrant an American anawle ommander in openly violating the rules of neutrality.

The Car has expressed his warmest thanks to the Governor of Yakoutsk for the assistance he rendered and the kindness he showed to those members of the crows of the lost steamers Jeansette and Rodgers who passed through Siberia.

Naval Gadels R. B. Dashiell, Geover Bernett, H. C.

Siberia.

Naval Cadets R. B. Dashiell, George Barnett, H. C. Haines, Geo. P. Blow and Wm. H. Gartley have reported their return from the Essex—Naval Cadets J. D. Crenshaw and E. M. Harmon their return from the Pensacola. Naval Cadets Thos. L. Bonfils and Daniel Morgan detached from the Lackwanna on the 16th March last report their return and have reported at the Naval Academy for examination.

The Evening Telegram of April 14, reporting the arrival of the City of Para from Aspinwall with these Cadets and Messrs. F. E. Sutton, W. Le E. Emmet, De W. C. Bedgrave and Geo. P. Blow, says: "The cadets are greatly dissatisfied, and say that they find it very hard to turn landsmen. Mr. Crenshaw will in June proceed to a cattle ranch in Texas and deal in cattle.

and deal in cattle.

New Onleans was captured April 25, 1862, and next week is the twenty-first anniversary of that event. The Farragut Association, organized in 1870, is now composed of over 100 active members. Its object originally was to secure the payment of the balance of the New Oricans prize money due them, but at its last annual reunion and banquet it was resolved to invite all officers, seamen, firemen, marines, etc., who have served or are serving in the Navy of the United States, to join the association, its ultimate object being to form a "Grand Navy of the Union," similar in its aim, object, and scope to the "Grand Army of the Republic," with "stations" in the principal sea, lake, and river ports of the United States.

the United States.

THE portrait of Commodore Samuel Nicholson, the first commander of the frigate Constitution and the first commandant of the Boston Navy Yard in 1800, and who died in that office in 1811, is the only portrait required to complete the series of likenesses of commandants of that yard, and the Boston Transcript asks where one can be had.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant A. V. Wadhams, to temporary duty on Coast Survey.
Ensign Louis Duncan, to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I., on the 30th of April.
Cacte Engineers Albert W. Stahl and Arthur T. Woods, to duty in the draughting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering. Surgeon H. J. Babin, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York.
APRIL 18.—Commander Wm. B. Hoff, to attendance in torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., on the 30th of April.
Lieutenants William I. Moore, James D. Adams, N. H. Barnes, Charles H. Judd. A. B. H. Lillie, John Hubbard, T. G. C. Saiter, Martin E. Hall; Ensigns Allen G. Rogers and Thomas A. Parke, to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

nomas A. Faire, to sand 0th of April. Ensign Charles F. Pond, to the receiving ship Inde-Ensign Charles F. Pond, to the receiving ship Independence.

APRIL 19.—Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Ensign Alfred L. Hall, to duty on Coast Survey.
Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Willson, to the training ship Minnesota.

APRIL 20.—Captain E. O. Matthews, to command the training ship New Hampshire.

Commanders R. P. I Leary and D. W. Mullan, to duty in attendance on torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April, and on completion of course to resume duties at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Pay Inspector Edward May, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

### DETACHED.

APRIL 17.—Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to duty at the Mayal Hospital, Mare Island, on the 10th of May. Surgeon George A. Bright, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, on the 10th of May, and placed on waiting or-

Ensign Henry J. Hunt, from the late Rodgers and placed waiting orders.

April 18.—Lieutenants Albert Ross and Sidney A. Stan-ton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 28th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of

and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody, from the receiving ship Colorado on the 30th of April, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May.

Lieutenant Hanson R. Tyler, from the receiving ship Colorado on the 28th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Oliuton K. Ourtis, from the receiving ship Franklin on the 27th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Obarles A. Adam, from the Michigan on the 28th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Frederick Singer, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Frederick Singer, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant H. O. T. Nye, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 28th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 29th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

Easign Philip V. Lansdale, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 28th of April and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 30th of April.

April 19.—Surgeon Henry Stewart, from the Michigan, and ordered to report for medical survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. H. Harman, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to the Michigan.

April 20.—Commander Charles E. Clark, from command of training ship New Hampshire, and ordered to attendance on torpedo instructions, 30th inst.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Mate A. P. Bashford until May 15, then detached from the Tallapoosa and place 1 on sick leave. To Ensign Albert Gleaves until July 1, next. To Ensign T. D. Griffin, until July 1, next.

### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chief Engineer Jehn B. Carpenter has been extended three months from April 26.

The leave of Pay Director Edward C. Doran, at present at Nice, France, has been extended six months from June 30, next, with permission to remain abroad.

### REVOKED.

APRIL 14.—The orders of Pay Director J. D. Murray, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked and placed on waiting orders.

2. The orders of Pay Director Thomas A. Looker, as inspector of provisions, etc., at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

### PESIGNED. Naval Cadet Wm. N. Redfield, from April 13, 1883.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 18, 1883

Peter Miller, cadet engineer, April 3, U. S. S. Tennessee, at

Joseph F. Beveridge, carponus, many April 5, Naval Hospital, Phil-John Kennedy, beneficiary, April 5, Naval Hospital, Philseph F. Beveridge, corponter, March 27, U. S. S. Pow-

nuel Page, quarter gunner, March 1, U. S. S. Swatara,

Bea. Charles Robinson, beneficiary, April 5, Naval Hospital, Miadelphia. Frederick Schelp, marine, April 2, Naval Hospital, Nor-

olphus Simmons, landsman, March 28, U. S. S. Lan -

### MARINE CORPS

Leave of absence has been granted to First Licutenant G. R. Benson for three months.

### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 20, 1888.

Lieut, Walker, U. S. A., has left Fort Adams on a brief

Lieut. Wainer, O. E. S.,

leave.

The father-in-law of Capt. Field, stationed at Ft. Adams.
died a few days ago in New York State. Mrs. Field will
have the sympathy of her many friends.

Gen. Selden E. Marvin, of Albany, has taken a cottage or

Gen. Selden E. Marvin, or Albany, the server of Conanicat Island.

Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Comdr. Francis Morris, of the Navy, has paid \$16,000 for the Mason cottage, which has just been erected on Rhode Island avenue.

Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., has so far recovered from an affection of the eyes as to enable him to attend to his duties at the torpedo station.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., has been on a brief visit to Boston.

Ten thousand fuses were recently forwarded by a Newp rt firm to a New York party. It is believed that the fuses are to be shipped to England.

Lieut, Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., who recently received a year's leave of absence, has hung out his shingle as a real estate agent.

Dr. Hammond, U. S. A., has left town for the purpose of making his arrangements for his pruposed European visit.

A race between boats containing some of the new apprentices on board of the New Hampshire for prizes given by the officers, took place on Monday. The course was from the yacht Wave, attached to the training fleet, to and around the buoy at Goat Island Light, and return, a distance of about one mile. There were twelve oars to each boat. The race was won easily by the boat commanded by Schoolmaster Lasans.

ss. sut. Comdr. Newell, U. S. N., has reported for duty at

Lieut. Comdr. Newell, U. S. N., has reported the torpedo station.

A board of engineers from Washington have been at Bristol during the week superintending a series of experiments with the engines of the steam yachts recently launched from the yard of the Herroshoff Manufacturing Co. The board consists of Engineers Inherwood, Zeiler, and Allon, with

their assistants. The examination tests were public, and attracted a good deal of attention. The board will remain at Bristol for some time, and may possibly visit Newport.

Bear Admiral A. L. Case, on the retired list of the Navy, has taken possession of his summer residence at Bristol.

### INTERESTING NAVAL PAPERS.

INTERESTING NAVAL PAPERS.

WE are in receipt of copies of two interesting papers read at the last two meetings of the Naval Institute, one by Commander C. M. Chester, U. S. Navy, on "Curves of Stability," and the other by Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. Navy, on the "Theory of Deep Sea Waves." Commander Chester's article is based upon a comparison of the ourves of stability of the ill-fated Captain, the Monarch, and our Coast Survey Steamer Backe and the Monitor Minitonomoh. Diagrams showing the immersed section of these vessels and their several curves of stability accompany the text. The greatest sate heel by a squall when rolling in the trough

Diagrams showing the immersed section of these vessels and their several curves of stability accompany the text. The author says:

The greatest sate heel by a squall when rolling in the trough a long swell is 27 degress. For both the Monarch and Backs, and the sayle of stady heel ought not to exceed one-half of this, or 13%, degrees. Referring the latter sayle to the scale of foot tons in Fig. 14, we find it corresponds to a force of about 325 foot tons, or about 6 pounds pressure per aquare foot of all sail. Therefore when the Backs is carrying all sail with a force of more than 5 she is in danger, but the Monarch is taking risks at a less pressure, and in the Captain it was time to reduce sail when there was a greater pressure than 1.6 pounds par aquare foot on it. From what has gone before we deduce the fact that these three vessels while having about the same measure of stability, as indicated by the old, or meta-centric method, will, as far as actual safety is concerned, come in the following order: Backe, Monarch, Captain. It is also apparent that this measure of safety is dependent upon the free board, the height of which is about 16 feet, 12 feet, and 64; feet respectively.

I cannot bring this paper to a close without expressing the hope that notwithstanding it has not been my fortune to present a paper on an original subject, it may have shown that officers, as laymen in this branch of science known as nawai architecture, have it in their power to furnish the coming designers of our naval vessels with information which shall not only be useful to them in providing data on which they can base new theories (for to my mind this branch opens to the actentist an extensive field for cultivation), but which will surely be returned to us in information of the kind indicated in this discussion. This will enable us to know more of the vessels we are required to handle than can be gotten from any other source, eave, perhaps, experience after a long cruise. Take, for example, the rolling of ships, height, length,

to forego the pleasure of presenting to you the curve of stability for the Coast Survey Steamer Euche.

Mr. Gatewood considers the present accepted trochoidal theory of deep-sea wave motion, which was arrived at independently, about the same time, by Mr. Froude and Professor Rankine. According to this theory, as Mr. Gatewood shows by a series of mathematical demonstrations, it follows that the speed of the deep sea wave is a function of the length only, and is independent of the height, a relation very well borne out in actual well defined wave series experimented upon; but, as hearing on the accuracy on which, perfectly reliable experiments under favorable circumstances are still acceptable.

Observed results are compared with theoretical results obtained by an application of the trochoidal theory to show their substantial agreement, and we are told that a storm wave 600 feet long and 30 feet high possesses an energy of nearly 2,000 foot-tons per one foot of breadth. A table is given which illustrates the law, and shows how rapidly the disturbance diminishes below the surface.

# dence of the Army and Navy Journal.) THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1883.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1883.

The Naval Academy boat crew has been selected, and is on the water early every morning for a spin. The seats are filled as follows: Stroke, Jacks n, J. A., class of '83; No. 3, O'Leary, '83; No. 2, Oarter, '84; bow, Torrey, '83. The caverage weight of the crow is one hundred and fity-two pounds, and they work very well together. They will be a hard crew to defeat. It is to be regretted that the Academy anthorities do not give the crew more comfortable quarters for the boats. The shells are kept in a little, narrow hencopp of a boathouse; scarcely wide enough to get the boat in; it has no covering over the top, and the float, from which the boat is launched, is in a sinking condition. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the crew is struggling along and will accomplish something before June 10. The Athletic Association has reorganized the Academy baseball nine, and will put a strong team in the field. The nine will probably be as follows: O'Leavy, p.; Pluukett, C. and 2 b.; Jackson, J. S., 1 b.; Dashiell, 2 b. and C.; Hill, 3 b.; Fullam, s. s.; Carter, I. f.; Torrey, c. I.; Street, r. f.; Kittrel and Billings, substitutes. The association rooms are fitted up in elegant style, and athletic sports have certainly takeu a boom at the Academy.

The government owns a beautiful property opposite Annapolis, known as the "Government Farm." It contains 114 acres, and on one of its beautiful bluffs lies the Naval Cemetery. The balance of the farm is made up of hill and dale, and wood and field, fringed and interlaced with delightful sketches of the Severa and its tributaries. On the highest knob, overlooking the city, and commanding an extensive view of the Chesapeake, stands "Porter's Folly," as the public us pleased to designate the huge, handsome and unoccupied government hospital which was built some twelve years ago under the administration of Admiral Porter, but has never had a hundred patients in it, and is now in total disuse. The hospital for years was neglected—the

A roung Indian, age fifteen, died on the West bound Fort Wayne train near Valuariso, Ind., April 11. He was a sen of the celebrated Indian Chief Red Cloud, and was on his way to join his tribe, from Carlisle, Ps., where he has been attending school.

### RECENT DEATHS

CAPT. JAMES EGAR, U. S. Army, on the retired list, died at his residence, 302 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D. C., April 14, and was buried April 17. Captain Egan entered the 1st U. S. Cavalry March 1, 1860, rose to 1st Sergeant, and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Cavalry, August 10, 1863; promoted 1st Lieutenant October 15, 1864, Captain Feb. 5, 1868, and retired May 9, 1879, by reason of wounds and injuries received in the line of duty. He was a gallant and useful officer, and rendered efficient service during the war, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenaut May 31, 1964, for gallant and meritorious services at Cold Harbor, Va.

THE venerable widow of Commodore T. G. Benham, U. S. Navy, died April 13, and was buried April 17, from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, Commodore Benham cutered the Navy in 1814 and died in 1860

COMDR. R. A. NEWMAN, R. N., who died April 1, aged 90 years, was the last surviving officer of Admiral Strachan's squadron which captured Admiral Dunanoir's French fleet at Ferrol in 1805. During Bonaparte's imprisonment at St. Helena he was attached to the guardship stationed there.

THE Army will deeply sympathize with Gen. John M. Cuyler, U. S. A., who has this week lost his only remaining son, Major James Wayne Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who died at Phitadelphis, Pennsylvanis, April 16. The other son, whom we remember well, the gallant Wm. C. Cuyler, a Ist lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, and a brevet major in the Army, died November 2, 1869, at the outset of a career which promised to be a brilliant one. Major Cuyler, just dead, was graduated from West Point, fourth in his class, June 13, 1861, and was at West Point, fourth in his class, June 13, 1861, and was at West Point, fourth in his class, June 13, 1861, and was at once promoted lat lieutenant of the Corpor Rigineers, and served with the Army of the Potomae in various engagements until August of that year, and in the defences of Washington from December, 1864, to May, 1865. He received the brevet of captain, March 23, 1865, for faithful and efficient services. Since the war he has served, in various places, on the important works being carried on by the Engineer department of the Army, and was held in esteem as an able and efficient officer. On the 7th of March, 1867. Engineer department of the Army, and was held in esteem as an able and efficient officer. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was promoted captain, and on the 17th of July, 1811, major. His last post of duty was at Cincinnati, O., but he had been on sick leave for some time previous to his death. The funeral services took place at St. Peter's Church

Morristown, Friday afternoon, April 20, and were largely at-tended. Most of the Army officers stationed in New York City and the forts in the harbor were present to pay a last tribute of affection to their deceased comrade.

DR. EDWARD BERBIAN TURNIPSEED, & physician a geon, died in Columbia, S. C., April 18, aged fifty-four. He was a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College in Charleston. He subsequently studied two years in the Paris hospitals, and at the outbreak of the Crimean war joined hospitals, and at the outbreak of the Crimean war joined the Russian army as surgeon-major. He distinguished himself during the slege of Sebastopol and was made a Knight of the Orders of St. Anne, St. George and St Andrew respectively by the Crimean war. of the Orders of Sr. Anne, St. George and St Andrew re-spectively by the Czar. He returned to America in 1856. He was the inventor of a number of surgical instruments, and was a frequent contributor to the leading medical joun-nals of America and Europe, in which he took a prominent part in the criticism of the surgical treatment of the late President.

## STOP THAT BOAT.

The Detroit Free Press recalls the following story of the attempt to ascend the James River by the Galenz and other gunboats during the civil var:

The sight of the single gunboat making her way up the stream filled the Confederates with alarmed indignation, and at ever rou of her progress she was greeted with the fire of musketry. Field hatteries were hastily ordered to points from which she could be assailed, and in some instances parts of infantry regiments took cover and kepf up a hot free as long as the boat was within range. The Galena was struck by over 900 bullets within 12 hours, and yet so well was her crew sheltered that she had only one man slightly wounded by this fire. Three miles below Williamsburg the Galena found a Confederate infantry company of about 70 men drawn up in line on the bank. A farmer on horseback had brought the news that the beat was coming up, and the espetian of the company realized that something must be done. Forming his men in two ranks, and placing himself at their head with drawn sword, he waited until the gunboat came within half a mile and then called out:

"Stop that boat sind surrender!"

Greatly to his surprise the Galena did not stop, and he halled her again with:

"Surrender, or I'll have to fire upon and sink yon!"

This was followed by a fusilade of musketry, but a shell from the gunboat sent the whole company travelling inland at the top of their speed. At Williamsburg the Galena was joined by the rest of the fleet, and all steamel forward with the expectation of going to Richmond.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Our commanding officer, Gen. John S. Mason, now colonel
3th Infantry, is expecting to leave here at an early date for
the station of his regiment, which fact is sincerely regretted
by all. During his administration of office at Columbus
Barracks he has always been kind and just to all, and was
accessible at any time in the event of complaint, the welfare
of the onlisted man being his chief consideration. The
General and Mrs. Mason were general favorites in the city
of Columbus.

Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., and his handsome young
wife, have been added to the society circle of the garrison.
Mr. J. schmidt, the officient and popular quartermaster acountant, remains with Capt. Booth to the satisfaction of
his many filends.

Corporal Ernest Engel, Battery G, 2d Artillery, paid as a
vi-it recently bringing a desorter from Ne sport Barracks,
Ky.

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### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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For the benefit of all concerned, the Surgeon-General of the Army wishes us to announce that hospital stewards U. S. A. of the first class are appointed only from ong the enlisted men of the Army, who, by services as hospital stewards of the second and third class, have proven themselves competent and worthy of the posi-The number of hospital stewards allowed by law is 150. There is but one vacancy at present. are already more than fifty applications on file, and they continue to come in. Many of them are from persons ineligible, though there are a number who come within the rules above mentioned, and their applications have been approved and await an opening.

A correspondent puts to us, in a recent communi cation, the pertinent question, "Why is the colored man not represented in the artillery branch of the Service? He is in the cavalry and infantry arms, then why no in the artillery, in which he proved himself during the war a capable soldier?" Our correspondent then points easy it would be to raise a regiment of colored artillery, and that the colored troops now in service e much pleased if such action were taken. Well, vould since the question is put to us, all we have to say in reply is that we see no good reason why there should not be a regiment of colored artillerists as well as of colored cavalrymen and infantrymen. But whether those who have the "power to raise armies" will see it in the same light is a different matter.

WE are indebted to Adjutant A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. rtillery for a pamphlet containing a record of "The Artillery for a pamph of Regimental Headquarters and Batteries of Service the 4th U. S. Artillery from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1883." From the record we note that the head ary 1, 1883." parters from January 1, 1866, to November 1, 1872. were at Fort McHenry, Md.; from November 11, 1872 to June 27, 1878, at the Presidio of San Francisco; from June 27, 1878, to March 1, 1880, at Angel Island, Cal. from March 1, 1880, to November 4, 1881, at the Presidio; from November 14, 1881, to the present, at Fort Adams, R. I. Some of the batteries have also seen much active service during these years, in the Modoc war, the Nez Perce campaign, the Bannack campaign campaign against Cheyenne Indians, and Sioux and Apache campaigns. The record is a serviceable one, and it is interesting to note the many changes of sta-tions some of the batteries have had in the past 17 years, each averaging from about 12 to 17.

In his work just published, "Episodes de la Guerre e 1870 et Blocus de Metz," ex-Marshal Bazaine, rede 1870 et Blocus de Metz,' marking on the painful sensation created bythe gallant hero of Malakoff and of Magenta, says: "False patriots ook!advantage of it to seize upon power by leading the

nation astray, and dragging it into a resistance disastrous for the country, but which was to serve them as a pedestal. Wars à outrance do not belong to our epoch, for they produce consequences so terrible that, e interests of humanity, one should desire never to see them." Bazaine writes very strongly upon this point, observing, among other things, that the rea' motive for the war was known neither to the nation nor to the army, and that the affair should have been settled by diplomacy. His work is said to contain several interesting lithographs, such as a letter which the Marshal wrote to the Empress Eugene in September, 1870, asking her to repair to Metz, and place herself at the head of the troops.

DURING the past year 181 new members and annual ubscribers joined the English Royal United Service Institution, against which number were 86 deaths, 66 withdrawals, and 15 removals from the list in consequence of non-payment of subscription. The actual gain, therefore, was 14 members. The valuable professional and general library now comprises 20,352 volumes, of which during the past year 432 have been added, including donations from the Governments of Austria, France, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Lastly, the funded property of the Institution on the 1st of January amounted to £14,069 1s. 6d. The "referees on the six essays received in competition for the gold medal" on the subject of "the best system of field training applicable to the British Army," reported that the essays had not attained a sufficient standard of excellence to justify them in awarding the prize.

Last Saturday, April 14, was the eighteenth anniver-sary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Memorial services were held in the catacomb of the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., under the auspices of the Lincoln Guard of Honor. The programme embraced religious exercises, music, the reading of President Lincoln's Sunday order to the Army and Navy, an oration by General Thomas J. Henderson, of Princeton, Ill., and the reading of an original poem by John H. Bryant, brother of William Cullen Bryant, Upon the conclusion of the stated exercises the catacomb was opened and a large concourse passed in and placed flowers and evergreens on the sarcophagus.

Broad Arrow, casting the horoscope of England's future says: "It is being daily perceived by an everincreasing number of students of the times, making their observations over an ever-increasing area of the Empire, that a great war, is which this country will have to play a prominent part, is an event which, if we are not yet within measurable distance of it, is still taking visible form. Our complications abroad are undoubtedly growing. Like the man in the fable of the ass, we are en'leavoring to please everybody, the everybody in this instance, which is unfortunately no fable, being the collocation of meddling despots known euphemistically as the European Powers." This "col-location of meddling despots" has already cost England a pretty penny, for, according to the statistics of Mr. John Bright, England's total expenditure of the military and naval war fund amounts to £4,414,000,000 sterling of war taxes, or ten times the amount of the present debt of the United States. Said Mr. Bright in his recent address at the University in Glasgow: "We do not know very well what a million is. But what are twenty millions, and what are one hundred millions, or what are a thousand millions, or four thousand millions? It is like speaking of those great astronomical distances of at lectures we hear so much and know so little But if these military expenses have come to £4,414-000,000, how much has the real Government, the Civil Government of the country cost during the same time? It has cost £1,012,000,000. Less than one-fifth of all our expenditure has been in our Civil Government; more than four-fifths have been expended in wars past, or wars prepared for in future."

In a recent paper Commander Grenfell, R. N., ex presses the opinion that we have seen the last of such ts as that of the forts of Alexandria, as Continental Powers are now adopting chilled castiron armor shields of no less a thickness than five These were first produced by Mr. Gruson, of Magdeburg, and are now known as the Gruson shields. Turrets are made of these castings, the latter being made of such a shape that the whole can be fastened together e of backing or through bolts. By an improved carriage-pivotting arrangement a considerable elevation, depression, and sidetraining can be obtained with very small port holes, and a minimum of weak

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ening by embrasures. Mr. Robert Barnaby, the constructor of Portsmouth Dockyard, who was present at the reading of Commander Grenfell's paper describing this shield, said that, "when they came to forts with five feet of defensive armor, the best thing to do was to keep away from them." Commander Grenfell remarked that forus constructed with these shields were already adopted in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, and Italy.

### RETIRED LIST FOR ENLISTED MEN.

FROM Mr. Henry Shindler, of the Leavenworth, Kansas, Times, we have received a draft of a proposed "act for the relief of the enlisted men of the U. S. Army," the text of which we give with this. It has b framed by an organization of soldiers, of which Mr. Shindler is the secretary, and it is proposed, he tells us, to send to every company in the Army a copy of this bill, with a memorial and blank petition for signatures. These petitions will be consolidated and forwarded with the memorial to the Adjutant-General of the Army for presentation to Congress. Opinions as to the justice of such a measure will also be obtained from officers of prominence and experience. This material will be gathered into a pamphlet for distribution to members of Congress to inform them as to the benefit to be derived from the adoption of this bill, not only to the Army, but to the country at large. The aid of the Grand Army of the Republic has been promised in support of the measure, and attention will be called to the subject at the reunion of the Grand Army to be held at Denver, Colorado, in July next.

The arbitrary feature of the second section of the bill is objectionable. The "shall" should be altered to may, for there are many men in the Service to-day who have served thirty, aye, forty years, who are still rendering efficient service in their positions, and may continue to do so for years. Long and faithful service for a specified period should give the option of retiring to those concerned, with a decent-retiring pension, but to deliberately thrust a still able-kodied and valuable soldier on the retired list, simply because he has served thirty years, is unwise. Let him retire if he wishes after that length of service, or be retired if no longer able for his duties, but if he wishes to remain, and is able and willing for further service, let him remain by all means.

Discussion may lead to this and to other modifica tions of the measure proposed, but its general principle is sound, and we have no doubt that the adoption of some such measure would be of advantage to the service if it is extended to include the Navy, as it should be.

It will secure to the Army and Navy a most desirable class of men, and prove a measure of economy, to the extent that it promotes re-enlistment and saves the cost of recruiting, and the waste and extravagance resulting from the constant changes in the rank and file. With a better selection of men and greater content in the ranks desertions will become far less frequent, and here again there will be a saving. Congress has already recognized the necessity of some provision for old soldiers and sailors by the establishment of homes and asylums for them, and the principle of the bill having thus been re cognized, it is only a question of detail as to how it can best be applied. We already have a retired list for the officers, and there is no argument grounded in reason that can be urged against some corresponding provision for enlisted men, who have grown old with faithful service. The reasons why the Soldiers' Home is not popular are grounded in principles of human nature, which find their corresponding illustration in the decay of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. If we are to provide for our old soldiers and sailors at all when they leave the Service, let us do it, so far as possible, in such a way as to consider their reasonable prejudices and their proper pride.

Again, so far as we can, without prejudice to discipline or efficiency, relieve the Army from the idea of class distinctions, we shall make it popular with the country. The enormous sums paid so readily each year for pensions to ex-soldiers show that no niggard spirit controls either the country or Congress in dealing with its soldiers; and very much of the prejudice against which the Regular Army and Navy have to contend is, we are satisfied, due to the popular impression that they are, in their organization, opposed to the funda-mental American principle, that one man is as good as another, or, as the Irishman said, "and bether, too."
It would immensely strengthen our Army with the country, if we could have in the ranks twenty-five or thirty nd selected men, each of whom looked forward to

his hopes and his ambitions in connection with it. We hope to see disappear from the Service the last remnant of the spirit which finds its expression in the statement that the Army would be a very good place if it were With the growth of the not for the enlisted men. country, and a corresponding increase in the difficulty of finding openings for young men, a class of men can be obtained for the ranks, with proper encouragement, which will make the entire Service a corps d'elite. It is possible, at least theoretically, to secure, in a population of fifty or sixty millions, an army of thirty thousand men, in which every private will be fit to wear the non-commissioned chevrons-every non-commissioned officer the officer's shoulder-straps. Such a force the wildest extravagances of campaign oratory can never construe into a menace to American liberty; and it might be made an object of pride and interest to the American people. If this cannot be accomplished at once, it is well to turn our efforts in the right direc-tion, encouraged by the recollection that, even as it is, the American Army is most popular where it is best known. We give here the proposed act which is the occasion of these remarks:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That any enlisted man of the United States Army having served for a period of 25 years, or more, shall, upon his own request, be eligible to retirement from active service, with a pension of 40 per centum of such pay and allowances as he may be receiving at the time of his retirement.

Sec. 2. That any enlisted man having served for a period of 30 years shall be retired from active service, with a pension of 60 per centum of such pay and allowances as he may be receiving at the time of his retirement.

Sec. 3. That any enlisted man having served a period of 20 years, or more, and who may have served in any war or campaign of not less than six months' duration, shall have all such periods of war and campaigns counted as double time, thus computing services to a term of 25 and 30 years—at which time he shall be, upon his own request, eligible to retirement from active service, and shall receive such pension as provided for in Sec. I and 20 fitis Act.

Sec. 4. That any enlisted man who may have served for a period of 25 years, and who may have been recommended by his commanding officer in special or general orders, to the proper authorities, for meritorious conduct, or for any deed of valor or courage during the period mentioned in this section, shall upon his own request be eligible to retirement from active service, and shall receive such pension as provided for in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. That any enlisted man who may have been recommand shall receive such pension as provided for in section 2 of this act.

and shall receive such pension as provided for in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. That any enlisted man who may have been recommended as provided for in section 4, and who has served a period of 30 years, shall be retired from active service, and shall receive 70 per cent, of such pay and allowances as he may be receiving at the time of his retirement.

Sec. 6. That any soldier who may have served in the Navy, or in the Marine Corps of the United States, and received an honorable discharge therefrom, shall have such services counted as if served in the Regular Army.

Sec. 7. That any enlisted man who may have been retired under any of the foregoing sections of this act, shall receive in addition \$5 per month, as commutation from the funds accruing for the maintenance of the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home.

Sec. 8. That any retired enlisted man receiving \$8 per month as commutation from the fund of the National Soldiers' Home, shall forfeit the same upon becoming an inmate of said Home.

- Sec. 9. That any act or parts thereof, in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. That this act take effect from and after the date of its passage.

### RE-ENLISTMENTS.

THE Government has always been very liberal in allowing additional compensation, furlough privileges, to such of its soldiers as decide, after serving faithfully one term of enlistment, to keep with the colors for another term, and the inducements offered for re-enlistment have, as a rule, proved eminently satisfactory. The acts of 1854 and of 1872 providing factory. additional pay for each term of enlistment are judicious, and have been of incalculable benefit to the Army. But a correspondent, whose letter we give elsewhere, questions the wisdom of the provision of law which authorizes re-culistment at any time within one month of discharge, with all the contingent advantages in point of continuous service and extra pay. He says, and apparently with some reason, that the regulations and customs of service authorize for every good soldier who re-enlists a furlough for one, two, or more months, as the case may be, and that therefore there is no neces sity for allowing a discharged soldier to remain out of service for a month and then to come back, for if he re-enlists immediately after discharge, he can then go on a furlough and have besides the advantage of being under pay while absent.

The principal argument against the present arrangement seems to be that the Government often loses some of its best soldiers by giving them, on discharge, a ole month to look about them to see if they can find civil employment more to their minds. It not only does this, but gives them the same advantages if they return and re enlist as to the man who "took on" again just as soon as he was discharged. The question raised seems a fair one, for it is undoubtedly to the advantage of the public service to retain as long as it can its good non commissioned officers and privates, and not deliberately thrust in their way opportunities to give up the profes-sion of arms in which they have proved themselves efficient. There is no hardship in a law which would necessitate a soldier desiring to re enlist to do so at once, the Service as a life career, and each of whom had at home, his circle of friends and acquaintances who ahared his pride in his profession, and sympathized in re-enlistment for a longer period than he can now targets after the practice at the usual targets, and at all

legally remain out of service and come in again and lay claim to continuous service pay.

Indeed, a recent decision from the War Department in regard to the date of non-commissioned officers' warrants is in the line of our correspondent's suggestion. This decision says: "When a non-commissioned officer re-enlists on the day following his discharge he may be continued in the rank for which he holds a warrant" \* \* but if there be any break in the service between discharge and re-enlistment for which he does not receive pay, a new warrant must be issued, the non-com-missioned officer taking rank from date of the new warrant." This does not take away from the non-commissioned officer his privilege under the law of remaining out of service for a month to look about him, but it prevents him if he returns and re-enlists within the lawful' period, and is appointed to his old grade, from having his warrant dated back to the original appointment As the result of this, many will re-enlist at once, and settle all doubt as to their intentions, and having renewed their service, go and visit their friends and return thereafter contentedly to their companies.

This question of re-enlistment is an important one in these days of peace, when the small Army provided for the country is doing its best to maintain itself in good working order. Captains of companies who have been fortunate enough to secure a number of good non-commissioned officers and privates know how desirable it is to retain them, and can judge whether the present thirty days' clause in connection with re-enlistments is to the best interests of the service or not. Is not the act of Aug. 4, 1854, so long as it retains the words "within one month thereafter" in connection with reenlistments a little inconsistent with its evident intentions?

### TARGET PRACTICE FOR LINE SHOTS.

The Army is about to devote itself to this branch of a soldier's training with such zeal as the generally acknowledged importance of this practice deserves. Gallery practice during the past winter months ha been a very effective preparatory exercise, and will considerably facilitate progress in out of door practice. There are, however, some other exercises not prescribed in Laidley's course of instruction which might be intro-duced to great advantage, especially if we endeavor to attach the greatest value not to the training of a few extraordinary good shots, but to the greatest average of ability of all men in a company at the most effective distances.

Any man who has to learn how to use his musket to the greatest advantage has essentially to learn two things first, to aim correctly; secondly, to pull the trigger at a moment when he actually has the aim he wants to take. To learn how to take correct aim is not difficult. The eye can be trained to see correctly, and the outside influences of wind and light are in extraordinary cases only so great as to make the firing at distances inside of 300 yards ineffective. The far greater difficulty is in pulling the trigger at the right moment. To keep the musket absolutely steady is hardly possible because of the natural motion of the blood and the force which necessarily must be applied. How important a fact this is the men have certainly seen in gallery practice, but we believe that the exercises in firing off-hand should be preceded by practicing with the musket supported, placed with he left hand to a post, representing a tree.

The assistance given to the left hand by such an ar-

angement is very great, much greater than the position of kneeling or laying down under our rules can ever afford. Besides, in war itself such support will often present itself. The establishment of a skirmish line at the border of a wood and the opening of fire before there has been time to construct a still better cover, is an emergency which will occur in war most frequently. The better firing with the support highly increases the advantage of the defensive, beside the cover which the trees afford. Such firing would be the most useful preparation for off hand firing, while it is in itself from a natural position. We would like to open at each dis tance in that way, at least with ten rounds, the musket supported by a post.

We further miss one target-one 5 feet 10 inches by 22 inches wide. The importance of the line shot is obvious. If we introduce a target of the common size with two black lines enclosing 22 inches, and proceed to count shots only which hit between the lines, the soldier, while he would have a chance to see how much he has got out of the line, would hardly admit it to be altogether a miss, if he had hit the target. If the target were, in fact, only 22 inches wide, it would come home to him that he has missed his man, if he missed the

es up to 200 yards. We would like to see a percentage at such a target made a test for nanship, even going so far as to require marksman should present a score of ten shots with no miss on a target 22 inches wide at 300 yards:

Since the above was written our attention has bee directed to an article in the Paris Bulletin de la Roun des Officers of February 10, in which a similar sugge is made. The writer, Captain de Mériteus, of 188th Regiment of the line, shows the importance in target firing of simulating as nearly as possible the conditions ctual war. The best practice, he argues, is that of firing upon irregular ground, as they do in Prus
"When this is difficult or impossible, the firing should directed at targets representing men standing or kneeling, according to the distance, the position taken by the sman, and the kind of fire (individual or coll ive), adopting, for example for individual firing, rectan ar targets one or two metres in height by one gular tan etre in width. Collective firing might be ed at panels one or two metres high by one wide.) Six of these panels would repre sent a half section kneeling or standing, and twelve, a ection. In collective firing only those ball should be considered to have hit which struck a paper ating the human dis

"In individual firing, all the marks of balls upon the targets should be obliterated, in order to allow the marksman to rectify his aim; but only those which have struck the human form should be con idered to have hit the mark. The targets would allow of more instructive sults than those of the ordinary panels, and there is ason to suppose that there would be sensible differen target practice of this kind and the ordi-ce, the results of which are misleading, as dinary practice, the rethey are secured generally by good marksmen aiming at regular polygons at known distan

# THE APACHE RAIDS.

ent of the Indians in Arizona recalls the daring raids which distinguished the warfare on both sides during our last war. As in those enterprises, the ading party starts from a secure position, circle round the centres of the enemy's strength, passing through an important though not strongly guarded ter ritory, and after a career of which the apparent reck lessness is merely a careful adjustment of boldness in ent provision for retreat, returns to its

The Apaches left Sonora and crossed the line ap parently east of the Sonora railroad, and their first blow was struck at a charcoal camp on the northern f the Huachuca mountains, only seven miles, it is said, from Camp Huachuca. They then crossed west ward to the Santa Ritas and killed some wood choppers, and striking northwest encountered and killed four men near Winchester, and after that appear to ed southward to Sonora. They are said to picked up a company of squaws from San Carlos heir path, and either this band in their circuit of in th another band coming up from Sonora killed Judge Mc Comas and his family near the line of New Mexico exact details of the march are unknown, for the Arizona papers are all too angry to hunt for and give the true facts. Our account of their line of march is made out entirely from a comparison of the localities of their successive murders, and not from the contradictory stories told by the press of the Territory. The on fact which seems indisputable is that they swept aroun Tombstone, in the southeastern corner of Arizona, nes Fort Huachuca, always at a respectable distance from that important town, and probably returned to Sonota nitting a number of murd ers, supposed to b about forty, counting those in Sonora and Arizona

nts there is no advance after th In all such moves first blow is struck, for then, whatever route may be taken, the march becomes a retreat, and it is this which s pursuit futile. In the present raid, news of the attack on the charcoal camp appears to have been sent to the post in the most slovenly fashion, delaying action; but it is extremely doubtful if successful pursuit could have been made, even if unusual promptitude. both on the part of civilians and the military, had bee In the war no one dreamed of making a stern used. rs, but the necessities of the case make surce in an Indian raid, and it is highly e after raiders, but th this the only reso probable that it will never succeed in an open Southern The military posts are not on the line, an do not all have the telegraph, the Indians are well acquainted with the country, and the border can be crossed at any point for miles of its extent. There is no certain track for their operations, and thorough means for meeting their raids by military force would require much more complete preparations than are provided.

Still there can be no doubt that the yearly murder of citizens by Indians must be prevented. Many things combine to make Arizona dangerous ground at present. In the first place it is the last ditch to the southern tribes. In the second place, it is the southern portion of the Territory next the Mexican line that has always n the habitable area, and is now the scene of viole Thirdly, altering climatic conditions have made this try open at all seasons for two years past. The high rainfall which has been so disastrous in the Eastern and Middle States has extended to that Territory, giving an abundance of grass and water and making every valley in the whole region, probably miles along the border, a practicable road where est band of ponies and cattle can be fed in any onth in the year. It seems quite probable that this heavy rainfall may be repeated next year and in years following, and if it is the Government will be called ion for the defence of the te special provid habitants of Arizona and New Mexico.

We have spoken of Sonora as a sure retreat for a ling band. In that State the Mexicans are ms ing the greatest effort to put down the hostiles and with apparent su s, though at great cost of blood e. But it is evident that when hard pre and tr there the Apaches can cross the line, retreat through nd reappear in Sonora two hundred mile away, and in this way defeat the most careful plans. No doubt co-operation on the part of the Governments, a thorough system of telegraph lines, and the distribution of posts nearer the border may do much to ese advantages, but there remains one condition which threatens to destroy the best efforts of the Army on either side of the line, and it is a condition that our Government is called upon by duty and humanity to remove.

The Apaches are collected in the San Carlos agency oa, and those that do all this murderous mi chief, every year the grass gives them the means of noving freely, are of course bad Indians, renegades tents, and all the others of that lot so well know to the Army. San Carlos is not more than 130 miles in a direct line from Sonora, and the valleys in that regi make the line of travel very direct. There can be little on is steadily maintained be tween the Agency Indians and their bad brethren in Sonors. A raiding party can easily draw information support, and recruits from the Agency. It is said the Agency Indians act as collectors of ammunition for ers, and it is too probable to be disbelieved.

There is no doubt that the nearness of this Agen to the border will always be a source of danger and disaster to the whites. It is to-day the strongest support that bad Indians in Arizona enjoy. It presents proper guard upon the border, for the force that can be red to that Territory cannot possibly be sufficient to patrol her immense area, watch the border, and guard s agency, too. The first step in a wise policy will be to remove the Apaches to some place where they will not know the country so well, and will not have a oreign State within easy reach when pursued for their butcheries. Given the largest force the Army can spare to Arizona, and the best disposition and most ac tive use of troops, we think there is room for doub whether the Army could accomplish anything while San Carlos remains. But with the Indians removed to safe distance from the frontier, the people of Arizo can be protecte

e is one thing in that country which cannot h oved: it is the Mexican line; and the task of guarding that long and open frontier will always be great. It is folly to make the work impossible by maintaining a snug harbor for thieves and murderers just within

Last week we presented in full Major General Pope's claim for the difference of pay between the pay of brig adjer and major general for over 16 years while on duty by assignment of the President according to his breve of major general and exercising the command pertain ing to th at grade. General Pope primarily bas and upon the act approved April 16, 1818, which s never been repealed. That act provider "That the officers of the Army who have brevet con ons shall be entitled to and receive the pay and ents of their brevet rank when on duty an

ing a command according to their brevet rank."

Following this, although not pertinent to the casunder consideration, came the act of March 3, 1881 ot of March 3, 1889 bringing the adjutant general-within the provision the act of April 16, 1818, which con nued in full force until the passage of the act of March 3, 1869, which prescribed "That brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence or command except by special assignment of the President, but such assig ment shall not entitle any officer to additional pay or allowances." This last act is reproduced in section 1211 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

Sec. 1211. Officers may be assigned to duty or command ag to their brevet rank by special assignment of the Pro-not brevet rank bail not entitle an officer to precedence and except when so assigned.

Section 1264, R. S., says: "Brevets conferred upon commissioned officers shall not entitle them to any increase of pay." These are the several enactments on of brevet rank by which, as we understand the subject it, the validity of General Pope's claim is to be de-

Attorney General Devin's opinion of February 23, 1881, referred to by General Pope, quotes the various ws on the subject of brevet rank, and goes on to say: 'The words, 'by special assignment of the President' ndicate that it is not a daily exercise of power that is contemplated on the part of the President in assigning officers to duty according to brevet rank. When thus ssigned I can see no reason why the benefits that follow from the rank are not to be enjoyed by the officer possess-ing it, and why he is not entitled to precedence and and according to the date of the commission, which must bear the date of the services for which he vas brevetted."

The "Bowman act" under which Gen. Pope's claim is referred to the Court of Claims contains the following provisions: "Either House of Congress or any nittee may send the Court of Claims any claim or natter involving investigation of facts, etc.: Facts found to be reported to Congress, etc. : Heads of departments may send to Court of Claims any claim or atter involving controversies of fact or law: On report from the court the Department to be guided by the findings and opinion: Jurisdiction not to extend to ertair war claims: Nor to cases now barred by existing law: In claims for supplies furnished Army or Navy during the late war, loyalty to be proved on a preliminary issue, etc.: Unless so proved court not to have iurisdiction: Attorney-General to defend United States, and may interpose counter claims, etc.: Parties and ersons interested may be witnesses. Reports of court to Congress shall be continued from Congress to Cons until acted upon: R. S., sections 1059-1061."

We have copies of the act and the rules adopted by the court under it which we will send without charge to any of our subscribers who may desire them.

REPEATEDLY during the past few years we have swered inquiries as to the "outdoor allowances" ose entitled to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home. For the information of all concerned, we give the following extract on this head from the Act of March 3.

"Sec. 6. The Board of Commissioners are authorized to aid persons who are entitled to admission to the Home, by outdoor ellef, in such manner and to such an extent as they may deem proper, but such relief shall not exceed the average cost of main-aining an inmate of the Home."

It will be observed that the relief is left discretion ry with the Board, and is not obligatory, as many have

At their meeting on the 9th of April the Board of oners adopted a set of regulations to replace those adopted Jan. 31, 1883. These regulations provide that applications for admission be made to the Governor, Gen. Sturgis, in person, or by letter addressed to the secretary of the Board, giving, if possible, name, dates of enlistment and discharge of each term, the number of the regiment and letter of the company, with all possible data for the verification of the claim to adon. The applicant or inmate of the Home is at liberty to direct that any pension he may be in re-ceipt of be paid in whole or in part by the pension nt to his child, wife, or parent, if such there be living. All other pensions or parts of pensions not thus ed will be collected by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, to be held in trust for the pensioner, and will be paid him in full on discharge from the in tion; and in case of his death to his legal heirs, if such

The Governor of the Home is authorized to permit emporary admission to the Home of personal applicants, reporting his action in each case to the Board of Com sioners on or before the first subsequent regular eting for their final action.

Other provisions of the regulations are as follows:

Other provisions of the regulations are as follows:

Attice IX. Every innote of the Soldiers' Home is entitled by law to a "autable uniform," at the expense of the institution. This uniform will be the same or similar to what he wore while in the Army, wire a dark blue blouse or coakes, with vest of same color; and light, blue pants, with a good hat or cap, a pair of shoes, and comfortable underclothing. He may wear the stripes, service obstrous, or other insignia of his rank while in the military service of his country. He is entitled to good meals, a good bed, and such recreation at the Home can afterd; and in consideration of good conduct, the Governor may allot him 41 per month for spending money, and may pay him at the rate of 25 cants exist, per day for such above ma he may be able and willing to perform, subject to any rules which may be approved by the Board of Commissioners. Immates permitted by the Board to re-

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side outside the limits of the Home may receive an allowance not side outside the limits of the Home may receive an allowance not to exceed \$8 a month.

Article X. The efficers and immates of the Soldiers' Home are subject to the "Ruies and Articles of War," designed to protect the good and restrain the bad, and the Governor of the Home will prepare for the approval of the Commissioners and Secretary of War a code of regulations or by-laws for the observance of all, and post it in a couspicuous place in the Home; and he will organize the humates into squads and companies, with a due proportion of sorgeants and corporals to assist in maintaining good order and discipline, which sergeants and corporals will be paid a small compensation, to be regulated by the Board of Commissioners. There shall be two roll-calls each day, corresponding with reveille and fattoo.

THE "figure of merit" for marksmanship in th Army, as declared by General Sherman's General Orders 25 of April 12 (published in full last week), ems satisfactory, and as it establishes a system, is in the direction of increased efficiency. Most of the departments have, heretofore, established a figure of merit for themselves, and the one now to be adopted and used by the whole Army is a judicious commingling of the whole with some features, not wholly con curred in, removed, and some new ones added at Army

THE centennial celebration of the declaration at New burg, April 19, 1783, of the cessation of hostilities with Great Britain, was appropriately observed in that city. Salutes were fired from Washington's Headquarters at Newburg and from the Military Academy at West In the evening there was a banquet at the United States Hotel, at which there was a large attendance of officers and citizens.

Recent retirements and promotions have increased the number of vacancies among the second lieutenants to about fifty-five, and reduced those in the retired list to two, which will soon be filled, the proceedings of the various retiring board being nearly completed.

ONE of our correspondents argues with us that the final syllable of Alleghany should be spelt with an e because it is so spelt in the official publications, such a the Army Register, by the Ordnance authorities, etc. Now we have all the respect for official utterances which characterized that eminent payal authority. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., but we must be allowed to draw the line at spelling. A reference to any standard authority-except the publications of the War Departwill show that the proper spelling is Alleghany. See Appleton's Cyclopædia, Johnston's Cyclopædia, Von Steinwehr's Centennial Gazetteer of the United States, Lippincott's Gazetteer, etc. This last publica-tion says on this subject: "It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written Alle gany; in Pennsylvania, Allegheny; and in Virginia and the Southern States, Alleghany. As nearly all of the works on general geography, even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name Alleghany, the citizens of those States might, it is believed, without any unmanly concession, or without the slightest abanment of what is due to the dignity of sovereign States, conform in this respect to the usage of the majority. The impropriety, not to say absurdity, of this discrepancy in the spelling will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find one and the same river named Allegheny near its source, while lower down, for the distance of some 40 or 50 miles, it is Allegany, and then again Allegheny for the rest of its course. If we have occasion to speak of the mountains we must, according to this method, call them Allegany in a description of New York, Allegheny in an article on Pennsylvania, and Alleghany in treating of Virginia or any of the Southern or Western States."

Now, with all respect for our military authorities, we submit that to yield to them in the matter of spelling savors too much of that subserviency which is indicated in the acceptance of the term the "King's English;" so we raise the standard of revolt and inscribe upon it

### ALLEGHANY.

THE Volunteers of England had their outing on Easter day as usual, and appear to have acquitted them selves very creditably, though the Transport, as usual, showed itself quite incapable of carrying out the duties assigned to it, and left the unfortunate men in some es, after a long day's march, shivering in barns until the early hours of Saturday morning, for want of biankets. "There was," the Army and Navy Gazette informs us, "none of that hurry and scurry which was noticeable some years back. Officers and non-commissioned officers appear now to have got a firm hold over their men. As a result, the operations were car-ried out with soldierly precision, there were few stragglers, and what is of even more importance, there was most battalions an absence of talking in the ranks. All these things tend to show the advance that has been his wife.

made. The march-past was the only portion of the day's proceedings which was disappointing." roster showed a total force of 19,625 of all ranks. The Volunteers, we are told, "have given evidence that they are anxious to do all that is required of them, and the progress they have made in the last ten years has such as to carn for them a recognized position in the defensive forces of the country." They receive a Government grant, but it is so inadequate that many Lieutenant-Colonels spend from £250 to £500 a year on their regiments, whilst company officers subscribe in proportion; and there are very few regiments in which Captain gets off under £50 to £100 a year.

THE Army Retirement Boards in session at New York and San Francisco have, in addition to those already mentioned, recommended the following officers for retirement: Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 22d Infantry; Capt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Infantry; Capt. E. W. Clift 13th Infantry, and Capt. John C. White, 1st Artillery.

THE marriage of Lieut, Frank Courtis, U. S. N., to Miss Maude Clinton, daughter of the late Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. A., took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., April 17. Owing to the bride being in mourning, the ceromony was entirely private. Bride and groom left Washington in the evening for a few weeks' tou in the North.

muel M. Mills, 5th Artillery, recently pro will probably be one of the four officers to be relieved from special duty in the Signal Corps after July 1, under the recent act of Congress limiting the number of Army officers detailed to such duty, to ten.

ounce that Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. WE are glad to an N., has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be about again.

LIEUT. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Artillery, will leave Washingon, April 22, for Newport, to bring home his little daughter, who is stopping with her aunt at that place. Mrs. Caziare, wife of Lieut. Caziare, and daughter will go abroad early ext month to spend the summer.

CHIEF Constructor T. D. Wilson and Naval Constructor C. Hichborn, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 17, from League Island, Pa.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbett during the week ending April 19, 1883: Army—Capt. Edward Fields, 4th Artillery; Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery; Col. Theo. Yates, retired; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Ab-bot, Engineers. Navy—Lieut. Asa Walker; Naval Cadet H. C. Haines; Naval Cadet, Geo. Barnett; Naval Cadet, E. M.

REAR-ADMIRAL O. S. Glieson, U. S. N., visited New York

this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

A TELEGRAM of April 15 from St. Paul announced that the resignation of Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry, is in the hands of Gen. Terry. Our information confirm this, but the resignation had not reached the War Departme at latest accounts.

LIEUT. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Infantry, with Mrs. Wetherill and family, arrived at Santa Barbara April 6 where they will remain during the lieutenant's term of leave,

Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chairman and Treasurer of the Iemorial Committee, G. A. R., City of New York, has issued a stirring appeal for contributions towards a proper observ ce of next Decoration Day. Contributions will be received by Mr. Earle, at Earle's Hotel, corner Centre and Cana

ONE hundred years ago from Thursday, April 19, General George Washington announced to the Continental Army that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Great Britain by which the independence of the colonies was acknow

GEN. Sherman attended, with many other distinguished gentlemen, the unvoiling of the statue of the late Professor Henry, on the Smithsonian Grounds, at Washington, D. C.,

GEN. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., has gone to Anton Lizardo, Mexico, to attend to certain railroad interests at that

THE following officers have been elected members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association since our last report, bringing the total membership up to 651, and giving an aggregate premium of \$3,149.90: Commander H. B. Seely, Lieut. J. D. Adams, Gunner C. H. Venable, Lieut. Harry Knox, Asst. Surgeon Thomas Owens, Surgeon T. Woolverton, Comdr. B. J. Cromwell, Sailmaker Frank Watson, Lieut. W. G. Outler, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, Sailmaker C. H. Jones, Comdr. W. H. Whiting.

THE New York Tribune of April 18 says: "The marris He New Library, to Miss Anna B. Rice, of New Haven. Licut. Vere-Kennon is descended from the DeVeres of Oxford, England. He was graduated at West Point in the class of Italy, and has since been stationed at Fort Thornburgh, Utah, whither he will take his bride.

CAPT. H. H. Ketchum, U. S. A., of David's Island, is on a

trip to New Mexico with recruits.

LIEUT. H. A. Seton, 4th Infantry, was to leave New York Saturday of this week in charge of a detachment of recruits

Saturday of this week in charge of a detachment of rectals for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

The New York Telegram announces the arrival in New York, by the steamer Adrivtic, of Lieut. S. W. Very and wife. The lady returning with Mr. Very is his mother, not

### WASHINGTON NOTES

After October the postage on letters will be two o The new designs for the two cent postage stamps have been submitted to the Postmaster General. The three cent stamps in stock after the two cent law goes into effect may be used for packages of third and fourth class mail matter requiring three cent postage, and also for Canadian mail

cision was rendered by the Supreme Court, Mor April 16, in the case of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, appellant, against the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. The claimant and appellant, being a colonel of cavelry in the line of the United States Army, on the net or cavalry in the line of the United States Army, on the active list, was, on the 9th of June, 1868, placed on the re-tired list by the President, with the full rank and pay of a major general, under the 32d section of the act of July 28, 1866, which provides "that officers of the Begular Army 1886, which provides "that officers of the Regular Army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle may be retired upon the full rank of the command held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, at the time such wounds were received." Afterward, by a statute passed March 3, 1875 (known as the "Crawford Act"), Congress enacted that "all officers of the Army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disabilities arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them. bilities arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list, and receive pay thereafter accordingly." The effect of this legislation was to reduce claimant's rank on the retired list from that of major general to that of brigadier general, and the present suit is to recover the difference between the pay he received under the reduced rank and that which he received as a major general. The Court that which he received as a major general. The Court holds that the office of an officer of the Army and his rank are not necessarily identical; that an officer of any gron the active list may be retired with a different rank fr that which belongs to his office, if Congress so provides; that this is not to appoint him to a new and different office, but is to transfer him to the retired list, and to change his rank while he holds the same office; and that the pretired officers, as well as their rank, is a matter en Court of Claims in favor of the United States is affirmed Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

The Surgeon General of the

The Surgeon General of the Army has submitted to the Secretary of War the plans, etc., for the proposed hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and, as soon as approved, steps will be taken toward its erection.

Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, 5th Cav., and Lieut. Charles F. Roe, 2d Cav., were this week elected members of the Army Mutual Aid Association, making a total membership of 856; total amount of funds on hand, \$25,500.; and an aggregate ssessment of \$33,822.

assessment of \$33,822.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to persons wishing to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Washington, May 16. The following points, together with the rates which will be charged for excursion tickets therefrom are among those mentioned: Altoona, \$10.40; Baltimore, \$1.60; Eri \$17.60; Harrisburg, \$5.10; New York, \$8.65; Philadelphia \$5.35; Pittsburg, \$14.95; Trenton, \$6.40. \$1.60 : Erie

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury rendered this veek the following opinion :

2D COMPTE OLLER'S OFFICE, April 18, 1883.

2D COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 18, 1883,

Hon. Charles Beardsley, 4th Auditor:

Sm: I have the honor to return herewith the papers in the claim of Capt. Charles Thomas, retired, with my concurrence in your decision denying his claim to the allowance of one-half sea pay, although retired on furlough pay Sept. 13, 1855. Sec. 1588 of the R. S., after classifying the retired officers entitled to 75 per cent. of the sea pay, provides that the pay of all other officers on retired list, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half the esa pay." And the claimant contourds that the latter provision in cluides and provides for all "retired officers" of the Navy not entitled to "75 per centum of the sea pay." The language of this section standing alone would undoubtedly warrant that concitied to "75 per centum of the sea pay." The language of this section standing alone would undoubtedly warrant that concitied to "75 per centum of the same statute with section 1593, which declares "officers placed on the retired list on far-lough pay shall receive only one-half of the pay to which shey would have been entitled if on leave of absence on the active list;" and with section 1454, which declares that when the incapacity is not the result of any incident of the service the officer may be retired from service with one year's pay. Those provisions must be construed, if possible, see as to give some effect to each of them. The claimant's construction does not have that effect, but treats the two provisions last cited as wholly inoperative. That, it seems to me, must be the effect of a literal construction of section 1583, and such must be the effect if we hold that by the words "retired list" is mot declared by statute. The same statutes speak of the retired list and of the retired list on to construing the names of officers on the retired list and of the retired list on the retired list and intent of the sect of officers on the retired list not otherwise specially provided for in the act we shall avoid the apparent conflicts on Hon. Charles Beardsley, 4th Auditor :

claim.

The rejection by you of this claim is approved.

Yery respectfully.

W. W. Uprox 2d Comptroller

The Advisory Board have come to an agreement as to the arrangement and character of the battery for the 3,000 tons cruisers, action on which was reserved in the circular of the 9th of March. They have submitted to the Secretary of the 9th of March. They have submitted to the Secretary of the Nvy a sketch showing the general arrangement of the proposed battery, which is to consist of two 8 in. and six 6 in. 3th L. R. contained in a central superstructure. The main stack forward and aft is to be unobstructed to allow clear sweep for the guns. One 8 inch is to be mounted in barbette partially protected, situated on the port side forward with a range of 23 deg., and a 6 inch gun is to be mounted on the starboard angle of the superstructure to fight either batbette partially protected, situated on the port side forward with a range of 23 deg., and a 6 inch gun is to be mounted on the starboard angle of the superstructure to fight either through a forward port or a broadside port, in each of which it has a range of 90 deg. The same arrangement is to be followed out aft, except that the 8 in. gun is to be on the starboard side, and the 6 in. gun in the port angle of the superstructure. The remaining 6 in. gun will be mounted on the broadside. This plan of having two guns mounted on the broadside. This plan of having two guns forward and aft is entirely novel in any unamored ship. The plan will sdmit of an advantageous mounting of the heavier revolving cannon in the unoccupied angles of the superstructure, and of four other revolving cannon now in commanding position. A brig rig will be necessary with this arrangement of battery, which will carry, however, about the same sail spread as the rig before proposed by the Advisory Board. The Chief of Ordnance is understood to approve of this plan of battery.

The Board of Managers of the National Managers of the National Managers.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Dis-abled Volunteer Soldiers met at Washington, April 17, present, Gen. Franklin, President; Gens. McClellan, Negley, M. T. McMahen, Martin, Col. L. A. Harris, Maj. D. C. Ful-ton. The following were elected for the ensuing year: President—Gen. W. B. Franklin; First Vice President—Col. President—Gen. W. B. Franklin; First Vice President—Col. L. A. Harris, of Ohio; Second Vice-President—Gen. John A. Martin, of Kansas; Secretary—Gen. M. T. McMahon, of New York. The resignation of Gen. W. S. Tilton, Governor of the Home at Togus, Mo., was accepted, and Gen. Luther Stevenson, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected as his successor. Dr. S. K. Towle, of Concord, was elected Surgeon of the Southern Home at Hampton, Va. The Board left April 18 for the Soldier's Home at Hampton, Va.

The business of the Pay Department of the Army this week was principally confined to moving. Work was commenced early Monday morning in removing the desks, books, etc., from the old quarters on F street to the new building on 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and continued until Taursday, when everything was got in shape for business. The office of the Post Paymaster has also changed its quar-ters to this building. Gen. Rochester returned to Washing-ton from New York on Saturday last.

The work of the weather observers in the West Indies ter minates on the 30th of April, Congress having failed to make an appropriation for it.

Second Comptroller W. W. Upton, of the Treasury Department, on Thursday rendered an opinion in the case of Gunner George L. Albro, who claims to have been on duty and entitled to full pay while returning to the United States after being detached from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, of the South Atlantic station. The claimant was tried by a Naval court martial, and sentenced to be suspended from duty for ten months, and to receive during such suspension three fourths of leave of absence pay. The Comptroller, in passing upon this claim, concurs in the opinion of the 4th Auditor, who says: "The sentence of the court, as approved, suspended the claimant from duty, and fixed his rate of pay for the months succeeding." Mr. Upton says: "After the approval of the sentence there was no power to cond Comptroller W. W. Upton, of the Treasury De of pay for the months succeeding." Mr. Upton says:

"After the approval of the sentence there was no power to
change its effect by ordering Mr. Albro to duty. I do not
deem it necessary to discuss the question whether the direction appended to the order approving the sentence should be
considered as designed to place Gunner Albro on duty, or
merely a favor to him in furnishing him gratuitous transportation. In either alternative, he could not have become portation. In either alternative, he could not have become entitled to more than three fourths of leave pay until the expiration of the ten months."

Gen. Benet thinks that there is a prospect that he may be be to obtain in this country the material for the new stee Gen. Benet thinks that there is a prospect that he may be able to obtain in this country the material for the new steel guns, as the replies to the circular recently sent to the leading steel manufacturers, asking for information as to what they could do towards supplying the steel wanted, have been prompt and encouraging. Many applications have also been ompt and encouraging. Many serived by steel men for the circ lar. Bids for contract or the conversion of fifty of the 10 inch smooth be ato 8 inch breechloading rifles are to be in April 28. The case of Walter A. Newton, who claims that

s that he was ally dropped from the Army was argued in the Court of ms on Wednesday. Decision was reserved.

Claims on Wednesday. Decision was reserved.

General Sherman telegraphed General Schofield regarding Indin troubles, April 19, as follows: "It is not possible or practicable to alter or amend the agreement made with the Mexican Government as to the co-operation of troops in pursuit of hostile Apaches depredading on both sides of the National border. That agreement is all Mexican laws will perfect that Congress to modify laws. tional border. That agreement is all Mexican laws will permit, and there is no time for their Congress to modify laws to suit private judgment of local commanders. Gen. Crook must do the best he can under stipulations of that Government. There is no objection to cordial co-operation of troops of both nations. If troops jointly operate on our side, the senior officer of our Government present must command the whole; in like manner if our troops act in conjunction with Mexican forces on their side, the Mexican Commander must be responsible for all acts and expenses to oorder. That agreement id there is no time for th

### ENLISTMENTS.

r of the Army and Navy Jour

Ordinarily in a contract between two individuals, or an individual and a corporation, one party knows exactly what it wants done, and the other party is an exercit, and knows exactly how to do what is required. If, after a contract is made, one party becomes dissatisfied, he can break the contract by making a fair pecuniary forfeit, or, with the permission of the other party, can break it without forfeit.

can break it without forfeit.

In the contract made by a soldier with the Government, the Government does not know, and therefore cannot tell the soldier, the kind or quantity of work or duty it may be necessary to require him to do. The recruit is not an expert; he has, of course, formed certain ideas of what duty will be required of him. He naturally imagines that, when not in the field fighting Indians, his time will be employed in drills or in cleaning his arms and keeping himself in a neat and soldierly condition. He is apt to find, at least on the frontier, that drills are rare, clean clethes for Sunday only, and his daily exercises are with the axe and shovel. If he is a mechanic, and enlisted to escape working at his is a mechanic, and enlisted to escape working at his trade, probably, before he is fully set up as a recruit, he may be detailed to work at his trade.

Although no promises were made to the recruit, still, as he finds everything different from what he expected, and perhaps distasteful to him, he is apt to think he has been deceived, and, if a weak or worthless man, he deserts; if a manly man, he remains and serves out his time.

Even if it is fair to hold a soldier for his full term of ve years (five years seems to a young man almost a fetime), could not the law be modified without injur-ag the Government, and be made more satisfactory to

the soldier?

It is the object of all Governments to prepare for a war by having as many skilled soldiers in the country as possible, with the least expenditure of money and

war by having as many sames somers in the country as possible, with the least expenditure of money and time.

A soldier learns all his military duties during his first three years of service; during his fourth and fifth years he merely performs the duties previously learned. If discharged at the expiration of three years' service, he is (in civil life) available as an officer or non-commissioned officer of volunteers; he is replaced in the Regular service by a recruit; so the country has ready for war purposes two soldiers on the pay and cost of one. A soldier discharged before he has served one year would be of but little value in the volunteers, but discharged after one year's service, he would be of considerable value.

An ignorant, stupid man who cannot read or write, who is enlisted at 35 years of age and discharged at 40, is after discharge worthless as a regular or volunteer soldier. Yet his five years service has cost the Government the same as the service of the bright young man who enlists at 18 and is discharged at 23. The younger man is available as an officer or non-com. officer of volunteers for 18 or 20 years after discharge.

Every soldier honorably discharged from the Regular Army should be competent to perform the duties of and should start into a war at least as high up as 1st sergeant of a company of volunteers. Every discharged soldier should report his address in writing once a year to the Adjutant General of the State or Territory in which he is living, in order that the State authorities may know what military men they can call on in case of necessity.

Only fairly educated men of good character and un-

may know what military men they can call on in case of necessity.

Only fairly educated men of good character and under 25 years of age should be enlisted in the Regular Army; they should be retained on probation at the depot for several weeks. Any who become dissatisfied or are found to be objectionable should be at once discharged. After being regularly enlisted at depot after probation, allow a soldier after one year's service to obtain his discharge under certain conditions and a reasonable forfeiture of pay. As, for instance, forfeiting retain and travel pay. After three years let him have his discharge without forfeiture (in fact, encourage him to take his discharge). Of course, to obtain his discharge the soldier should not be in debt to the Government, or under Court-martial charges or sentence, or engaged in a campaign. To prevent a soldier asking for his discharge hastily, require him to inform his post commander in writing that thirty days from date he intends to apply for his discharge; if he fails to apply (allowing three days grace) at the time stated consider the notice void. After giving notice the soldier should be placed on duty as a lance non com. officer (if a private) and be required to write up a full set of company papers, rolls, returns, requisitions, etc., and when discharged he should be allowed to take a full set of company blanks with him for reference if he afterwards enters the volunteers. Soldiers who did not ask for their discharges would of course be contented and perform their duties cheerfully. No soldier (except aon com. officers) should be re-enlisted under any circumstances; if allowed to re-enlisted under any circumstances probation, allow a soldier after one year's service to obtain his discharge under certain conditions and a resonable forfeiture of pay. As, for instance, forfeiting retain and travel pay. As for instance, forfeiting retain and travel pay. After three years let him have his discharge without forfeiture (in fact, encourage him to take his discharge). Of course, to obtain his discharge the soldier should not be in debt to the Government, or under Court-martial charges or sentence, or engaged in a campaign. To prevent a soldier asking for his discharge; to prevent a soldier asking for his discharge; if he fails to apply (allowing three days grace) at the time stated consider he notice void. After giving notice the soldier should be placed on duty as a lance non com. officer (if a private) and be required to write up a full set of company papers, rolls, returns, requisitions, etc., and when discharged should be allowed to take a full set of company papers, rolls, returns, requisitions, etc., and when discharge would of course be contented and perform their duties cheerfully. No soldier (except non com. officers) should be re-enlisted under any circumstances; if allowed to re-enlist it gives the country only one soldier for war purposes—replaced by a recruit, the country has two soldiers. The men we should enlist are the respectable young men of American birth between seventeen and twenty-one years of age. Men of that age care less for the amount of money they receive than for the change, variety, and opportunity for seeing the country, and the world the Army offers. The Army and Navy are very stractive to men of that age. That they do not enlist freely is due to the opposition of their parents, who consider the Army a hard community. This opposition would disappear if we raised the standard of enlistment and convinced the parents that a son could return home at any time desired after one year's service; that whenever he did return home he would by proper Army training and discipline have changed from an awkward boy

man, with good manners and correct habits. The part our non-commissioned officers should be increased man, with good manners and correct habits. The pay of our non-commissioned officers should be increased, and greater advantages given to them. Each grade should have separate quarters. To increase the pay of the privates a few dollars a month would probably not give us any better men than we get now. To enlist, require a good character, a county school education, and youth. Then give us large posts near the railway, more soldiering and amusements, with less exercise LINE.

[Though we do not agree with all the suggestions of our correspondent, we find sufficient in them to warrant us in commending them to the careful consideration of the superior military authorities.—Ed. Journal.]

### THE NEWSPAPER SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One of your editorials of April 14 calls to my attention how very hard it is to run a post in the interests of newspaper correspondents—enlisted or non-enlisted doesn't much matter. Around all old military posts are congregated the barnacles, the exuviæ that have been cast off by the service in past years, and other harpies that have battened on the yearly appropriations. These people are repositories of the traditions and scandals of past generations; they know more of the post than its commander could learn in ten years, and they inherit the right to steal everything not under the eye of a sentinel. All of these have one or more newspaper columns at their service. When a new commander arrives at a post he is always warned about as follows: "Look out for Mr. Smith; the first steal you refuse him you will get next day a rap in the Moon or in the Buzzard."

Whatever a commander's intercourse may be with

Whatever a commander's intercourse may be with the newspaper soldier on duty, it is always amusing, if not instructive, through the columns of a news-

Being born with a natural desire to please, it has always been my aim to run my post in the interests of the newspaper soldiers. Now, if I could only ascertain how religious or irreligious they'd have me, I should try to please them like our great exemplar, Paul, to gain some. If I could find out what fatigue duty they would like to do I would try to arrange it for them, or if I could find out what drills or guards they would like, I should try to arrange the duties to please them. But they never let me know what they do like, and when the problem arises, and in our low numbers it is an ever present one, what is the best arrangement of duties, they are the last men to help one. As soon as the military duties proper come to the front in the spring, they get drunk, sick, into the guard house, into the hospital. Scavenger work is the best fitted to newspaper soldiers. They fatten on it and short coffee.

Then the regular reporters have an amusing side to their doleful life.

Once on reaching a new post I learned that I was considered to be food for printer's ink in all my habits and personal peculiarities. The number of times I ate, whom I entertained, when I prayed, how I prayed, how I didn't return thanks, how my pastor didn't stay long enough to do his duty to me—all filled the columns of the Moon and Buzzard. The prints sent me their regular interviewers. They came with expressions of the greatest respect for the pulc hritude of my person and the grandeur of my office. "They were sure that the evil reports of me must be exaggerated, twisted, false, but' it is always best you know "to lay those things entirely open, so that all may understand and the public be satisfied." Such an axiom won my heart and judgment.

To one who arrived, when was the busiest portion of the dev. I graye all the time at my dispose, by showing Being born with a natural desire to please, it has always

ment.

To one who arrived, when was the busiest portion of the day, I gave all the time at my disposal, by showing nout to the firing ground, and afterward turned him over to my senior staff N. C. officer for further information. The young man was about twenty, and in ac-

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foreign armies; showed him the Post and Company Fund Books; called in the first sergeants, had them explain their purchases through saved rations, and how they were directed in them by the men's tastes.

After an inquisition which he conducted as searchingly as any old inspector-general could have done it, he left with his notebook full. We exchanged the assurances of deep gratification, etc. As he left about midnight, I gave a sleepy smile and said to myself, "Poor fellow! You have victimized me, and it will do you no good; you are doomed to disappointment. What does the world care to know that a body of men are doing their duty conscientiously? What The Duilty Buzzard needs is to have you blackguard somebody; that's what will sell their sheet." Sure enough, his acticle is still in shorthand pencil notes.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

### DOG ROBBING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You have had something to say lately upon extra and daily duty, causes of desertion, and so forth. Now, why not expatiate upon the military art of "dog robbing?" If you will go into that, you may discover something of value.

OLD Dog.

(From the New York Tribune April 18.) THE CASE OF CAPT. WALKER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

THE CASE OF CAPT. WALKER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sin: Yesterday I sent you the following telegram: "Allow me to say in your columns that I never borrowed money of any one that I failed or refused to return." The cause for this abrupt request was that in the Amer And Navy Journal, of recent issue there appeared an item relating to me purporting to be taken from the Tribune's Washington correspondence. I have no copy, hence cannot give the exact wording, but it stated that a court-martial had been ordered by the President to try me for borrowing money of enlisted men and failing or refusing to repay the same.

It is true, and pity 'tis, that the President has seen fit to order me to be tried, but I am not informed upon what charges other than the notice credited to your Washington correspondent. It would not be becoming in me to enter into any extended publication in reference to my trial before knowing what the precise charges are, but it is proper for me to send such a telegram as stated, and to add that I believe all the charges against me are base fabrications of my malignant enemies, who have for years been persecuting me, or of more recent ones who are too cowardly to attempt to assassinate me, but have stabbed my reputation in the dark, and my character in the back, and whose villanous slanders shall be made to wither in the broad daylight of fair investigation. Because I was illegally and unjustly sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane in 1876, all my enemies think I am powerless to redress any wounds they may please to inflict, but if there is any fair dealing in this supposed free land the day is coming when I will be set right, and that I trust within the year, so all may see how foully I have been wronged, and award to my enemies and slanderers and persecutors, of high and low degree, the scorn of the true hearted American people.

My trial is set for the 23d of April, 1883, and I trust you will obtain correct reports of it from day to day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. P. Walker,

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### PRESENT APPEARANCE OF ANDERSONVILLE.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF ANDERSONVILLE.

A warter in the Cincinnati Morning Journal says: Anderson is the name of a station on the Southwestern Railroad, about 60 miles from Maoon. It is nothing but a railroad station, and the only thing that characterizes the spot is the immense Union Cemetery of some 20 acres, over which items the star-spangled banner. The cemetery is constructed on the spot where the prisoners were buried, and the trenches were dug with such precision and regularity that the soldiers were not disturbed, but allowed to remain as their comrades interred them, working under the watchful eye and fixed bayonets of the Georgia Home Guards.

The cemetery is surrounded by a stout wall, with an iron gate and is under the supervision of a superintendent who ives on the grounds. It is a plain spot. There is not much attempt made to ornament this city of our martyred dead. It would take a great deal of even such influence as plants and flowers possesses to dispel the melancholy memories that haunt this hill in the pine woods of Southern Georgia. There are setually buried on this elevation 13,715 men. The soldier whose identity was preserved by his comrades is marked in his resting place by a white marble stone rising 10 inches above the ground. A square marble block with the word 'Onknown' on it is repeated about one thousand times in the cemetery. Part of the stockade is still standing. There are two rows of trees—one inside the other. The outer row has fallen down, save a few posts here and there, but a large part of the inner wall still stands. Trees have grown up around the old pen, and a thick growth of underbrush now covers the site of the prison.

No traces of the famous brook that ran through the stockade remain, nor of the wonderful well dug by the prisoners. It is all now a mild and peaceful section of the country.

stockade remains, prisoners. It is all now a mild and peacetta section of country.

Many of the soldiers in the cemetery have handsome headstones lifted to their memory by friends in the North, and efforts are frequently made to have certain graves "kept green" with flowers and shower pot.

CHAFLAIN J. D. Beugless, U. S. Navy, President of the New York Cremation Society, writes to the Evening Telegram hopefully of the cremation cause, saying the New York Cremation Society is quietly but actively at work circulating its literature and receiving additions to its numbers, of which additions there were ten at its last meeting, held in March, among whom were the names of everal men actively infunctial in the work. What is practically more to the purpose, and more tangible evidence of efficient work, is the fact that during the past month several thousand dollars have been added to the funds of the company, which company, an outgrowth of the New York Cremation Society, has taken in hand the practical work of raising the funds to build a crematory and is now rapidly progressing with that work. A working model for a crematory is also approaching completion, combining the best features of the Siemen's and the Gorini furnaces with others that are new and original, and of this work it is now confidently believed the New York public will have octilar demonstration during this year.

TORNADOES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TORNADOES IN THE UNITED STATES.

M. FAYE acknowledges the receipt, from General Hazen, of Finley's report on the character of six hundred tornadoes, which have been observed in the United States during the present century. He finds evidence in the report of a large opening in each tornado, in which all the living force due to the inequalities of velocity in the upper current is stored. The direction of 372 tornadoes was definitely determined; 310 came from the S. W., 38 from the N. W., 18 from S. S. E., 5 from W. N. W., 3 from N. N. E. Hence it appears that the tornadoes are formed almost exclusively in the dangerous semi-circle of a cyclone, and almost always a little in advance. The simultaneous groups of tornadoes are found, almost without exception, in the afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock. The hours from 4 to 5 o'clock are those in which the atmosphere, heated to its maximum at about 2 o'clock and consequently expanded, descends by cooling. The upper currents, which control the cyclones, are due to slight differences of level, like the ocean and river currents. M. Fay recommends that houses should be built facing one of the four cardinal points, and provided with barometers, which all the inmates should learn to read and understand. —Comptes Rendus, October 16, 1882.

### ALLEGHANY ARSENAL.

The business men of Pittsburg, Pa., are doing their best to have the National Foundry established in their city. At a recent meeting they adopted a resolution, setting a special meeting for April 24, "to consider measures looking to the securing of the proposed National Foundry in our city, and that Capt. Reilly, U. S. A., of the Alleghany Arsenal, be requested to address the meeting, and that commercial organizations, and citizens be generally invited to be present."

organizations, and citizens be generally invited to be present."

It was also decided to appoint a committee of five to confer with the Army and Navy commission, and lay before them the advantages offered in Pittsburg. On the matter the Pittsburg Dispatch says: "Nothing definite is known concerning the intentions of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Government to select a suitable site for erection of the National foundry. A gentleman connected with the Arsenal said yesterday: 'I do not think the commission will visit this point for several weeks yet. This city certainly ought to stand a good chance of getting the foundry, owing to the splendid facilities for cheapiron and coal, and then we have plendy of good sites for such an establishment. The public will not be put in possession of the commission until all the arsenals and navy yards in the United States, having any advantages for the foundry have been examined and the final report has been submitted to the Secretary of War."

### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Bids were opened April 10 at the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department for rebuilding with iron hull the revenue steamer Perry, as follows: Union Dry Dock Company, Buffalo, N. Y., \$83,000; Detroit Dry Dock Company, Buffalo, N. Y., \$83,000; Detroit Dry Dock Company, \$84,500; Pussey and Jones Company, Wilmington, \$86,000; Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, \$90,000. The dates proposed for the completion of the vessel vary from October, 1838, to May 15, 1894. The proposals are held under consideration by the Department. Proposals were also opened for the construction of a large steam launch for duty in Southern waters, from the following firms at the prices named: Union Dry Dock Company, \$7,300; William Wright, Newburg, N. X., \$7,763; Henry Piepgras. Brooklyn, \$9,300; Blater and Reed, New York, \$9,600; Pussey and Jones Company, Wilmington, \$15,500.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Deban, of the Marine Hospital Service, has been ordered to join the revenue cutter Corvois on her cruise to Alaska next month.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Captain Baker, while on her way to Block Island, April 14, had a patch on her boiler blown off. The damage was alight, and no one was hurt.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A, has published in circular form his recent letter to the New York Times defending his statement that Gen. Meade in his proposed retreat at Get. It is a statement that Gen. Meade in his proposed retreat at Get. It is that the his proposed retreat at Get. It is a statement gen. Doubled action of a Council of War. In his statement Gen. Doubled action of a Council of War. In his statement Gen. Doubled action of a Council of War. It have to state that Gen. Meade, on the 2d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, gave me the order to get what cavalry and artillery I could, as soon as possible, and take up a position in rear to cover the retreat of the Army from Gettysburg. I was thus occupied until 10 o'clock at night, when I was recalled by an order from Gen. Meade. This absence action of the state of the Army from Gettysburg. I was thus occupied until 10 o'clock at night, when I was recalled by an order from Gen. Meade. This absence action of the state of the Army from Gettysburg. I was thus occupied until 10 o'clock at night, when I was recalled by an order from Gen. Meade's declaration as given by Swinton, that "I utterly deny, under the full solemnity and sanctity of my ooth, and in the firm conviction that the day will come when the secrets of all men shall be made known.—I utterly deny having intended or thought for one instant to withdraw that army, unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day might render it a matter of necessity that the army should be withdrawn." Of this he says, a very slight examination will show that it refers to a different period of the battle to the morning of the 2d, and not to the evening. He also gives a letter of Gen. H. W. Slooum dated Februar 19, 1883, who says: "That a Council of War was called by Gen. Meade on the evening of July 2 is well known. The names of all present are well known. The question submitted was: It is divisable for the army to remain in

of the Rebellion," prepared under the Secretary of War by Colonel R. M. Scott. U. S. A., has just appeared. This volume refers to the period between November 19, 1881, and March 4, 1862, and contains principally a history of the events transpiring in Kentucky and Tennesses.

Pond and Co., of Union Square, New York, have published a selection of "Naval Songa," American and English, original, selected, and traditional, with accompanying music. In the selection we find such old favorites as "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Black Eyed Susan," "Here's a Health to Theo, Tom Breeze," "The Dreadnought," "General Taylor Gained the Day," "Perry's Victory," "Paul Jones's Victory," etc. The work is dedicated "To the Young Sallors of America," and they will find in it the works and music which have done so much to keep alive the gallant deeds of the Jack tars of our own country and of England.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Century Club, on Saturday evening, as is usual on such occasions, a large number of paintings by American artists were exhibited. The contribution was of exceptional excellence, including works by the older members of the profession, notably Albert Bierstadt, F. E. Church, and Eastman Johnson, who now rarely send their productions for exhibition, except to the Contary Club, of which they are members. The painting, however, which attracted the most attention was the last work of H. C. Bispham, the artist who lived on "the Plains," and whose memory lives in the Army posts. Bispham died in Rome last Fall; still less than a middle aged man. The "Stampede" will be remembered as one of his best works. It was sold to a Chicago gentleman for \$7,000. The work exhibited at the Century is called the "Death of the Tigress.' The studies for this painting occupied many months of the artists's life, and the work is regarded as his best production.

### LOVAL LEGION.

LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery held at Chicagy april 5, Capt. W. H. Whyte, U. S. V., and Capt. J. H. Wood, formerly of the 6th U. S. Cavairy, were elected members of the Drder. Amongst those whose applications are to be acted on at a meeting to be held May 2 are Col. W. J. Volkmar and Major A. S. Burt, U. S. A. Aday a meeting of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia, to be held May 2, the following candidates for membership will be held May 2, the following candidates for membership will be held May 2, the following candidates for membership will be held May 2, the following candidates for membership will be held May 2, the following candidates for membership will be mandery, S. A.; Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Maj. G. J. Alden, U. S. V. Since last return this Commandery of Pennsylvania has published a song book for the use of its members which contains a good selection of patrictic songs. Among them we find "There is a Glorious Ban; are," by Captain Edmund Butler, 5th U. S. Indatry, heretofore published in full in the JOURNAL; "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Marching Through Georgia," "Tramp, Tramp, "We are Coming, Father Abraham," and others, whose stirring words and music will recall vividity to the veterans of 1861-5 the eventral days, in camp, bivouse, march and battle, whose memories the order is designed to perpetuate.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, is granted leave for en days, before complying with par. 5, S. O. 36 c. s. D. P.

(S. O. 38, D. P., April 12).

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Infantry, is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bussell, Wy. T. (S. O. 38, D. P., April e2).

April 2).

1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, will proceed, not later than May 10, 1833, to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for assignment to duty with one of the 5th Cavalry troops at that post (S. O. 38, D. P., April 12).

Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 38, D. P., April 12).

1st Lieut. W. B. Pease, 9th Infantry, is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming T. Lieut. Pease has been promoted to captain of Co. I, vice Mears, promoted, and will join that company (S. O. 37, D. P., April 10). P., April 10).

Leave for one month, to take effect when a permanent commander of the post joins, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Oavalry

(S. O. 87, D. P., April 10).

1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, A. D. C., was ordered to proceed to Creighton, Neb., on business (S. O. 87, D. P ., April 10).

The leave granted Major M. I. Ludington, Q. M., for ten days, to take effect November 9, 1882, is confirmed (8. O. 37, D. P., April 10).

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, will report to Super-intendent Recruiting Service, New York, to conduct recruits to San Francisco, and will then join his company (S. O., W. D., April 19).

2d Lieut. John H. Beacom is at his own request transferred from the 18th to the 3d Infantry, and will join at Fort Shaw, Montana (S. O., W. D., April 19).

2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Artillory, will conduct recruits from New York City to San Francisco, and will them join

his battery (S. O., W. D., April 19).

Col. Galusha Pennypacker, 16th Infantry, will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Retiring Board in session at Governor's Island, N. Y., when summoned (S. O.,

Session at Governor's Island, N. J., W.D., April 19).

Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, is temporarily assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory (S. O., W. D., April 19).

Capt. S. M. Whitside, 6th Cavalry, will conduct recruits to the 1st Cavalry, in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific (S. O., W. D.,

April 19).

The leave of Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, is ex-

The leave of Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, is extended two months (8. O., W. D., April 20).

The leave of Chaplain F. H. Weaver, 10th Cavalry, is extended three months (8. O., W. D., April 20).

The leave of Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, is extended two months (8. O., W. D., April 20).

Sick leaves are granted Capts. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.;

E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry, and J. C. White, 1st Artillery, until further orders (8. O., W. D., April 20).

### THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The final arrangements for this year's camp are now unde consideration by the Adjutant General and the order an in relation thereto may be expected

It is definitely settled, as announced in last week's Journar, that the Camp will commence on Saturday, June 16, that each organization sent there will be allowed a full week's tour (from Saturday to Saturday), and that, if nothing intervenes, the 71st Regiment will open it, followed by the 7th, which, in its turn, will be relieved by the 13th. This the 7th, which, in its turn, will be relieved by the 13th. This is about all, so far the time selected for the tour of each command is concerned, which has been finally Jetermined, and any other statements which have lately been published in regard to this matter are premature.

As stated in our issue of March 31, some of the Regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions will remain behind for lack of time and money, and these will be the 14th, 32d, and, in all probability, the 9th.

The smaller regiments will have a sufficient remains of

probability, the 9th.

The smaller regiments will have a sufficient number of separate companies attached to bring their strength up to the full capacity of the camp, therefore the number of men each command expects to turn out is necessary to be known at Albany before the final details can be made. Of course the 7th Regiment is expected to furnish a sufficient number of men of its own, and will have the camp to itself. The Buffalo regiments and other Western organizations will have an opportunity this year to enjoy the benefits of field instruction, and on the principle that their members will make better soldiers if removed beyond the limits of home connections during the encampment, they will be sent to the Peekskill camp grounds. By a special train this can be accomplished in either a day's or a night's ride; or, in other words, if a regiment leaves Buffalo in the morning it will arrive at Peekskill in the evening, or if it leaves Buffalo in the svening it will reach camp the next morning.

the evening it will reach camp the next morning.

Arrangements for transportation are being made by Gen
Wylie as we write, and will, doubtless, be completed when

s article goes to press. Encampment by brigade has not been adopted this year Encampment by brigade has not been adopted this year for various reasons, the principal being the increase in mess and storage buildings, and change in the camp necessitated by such a proceeding, and also because of the desire of the Adjutant General to become personally familiar with the working of the present plan before making alterations. While the proposed change would, doubtless, have been in ing of the present plan before making alterations, a the proposed change would, doubtless, have been in ight direction, the grounds for their postponement till resent plan has been tested a second time seems quite mable, and it is probably just as well to give the whole and Guard an opportunity to show what they can do er the old plan.

ns of the anthorities as to tent allo subsistence appear to be quite as liberal as last year, one wall tent with two field cots being furnished for each two men (the whole camp to consist of 400 wall tents), and the subsistence department being again under the management subsistence department being again under the management of Mr. Louis Wrindholz, of Syracuse, with the assistance of Colonel Yale, on the same general plan as last year. Brig.-Gen. Wylie intends to utilize every bit of experience of last year, and all defects which came to light will be corrected. The cooking apparatus will be increased and completed, a The cooking apparatus will be increased and completed, a better and more plentiful supply of water will be provided, the diet will offer more variety in the vegetable line, and with the more elaborate cooking arrangements the meals will doubtless be better prepared than last year. In some quarters a change of eaterer was advocated, but in our opinion the troops may be congratulated upon securing Mr. Wrindholz for the position, if for no other reason than the water the position, if for no other reason than the water than the position of the position of the position of the position of the position. returned for the position, if for no other reason than the experience he gained last year and which we have no doubt he will utilize in the best way this year. While in the beginning some dissatisfaction was expressed with his management (which in our opinion was unreasonable), he managed to give satisfaction in the end to all, and when the and give sansaction in the end to all, and when the cally to satisfactorily provide for 700 or 800 healthy, actions young men, who, with the donning of their mily uniform, have thrown off a great deal of the restraint used by the social conditions of their every-day status, the means disposable at a military camp is considered, meas arrangements of last year's experiment were carrent in a many contribution of the statement which is the contribution. nner satisfactory to every person in the le r with military matters.

familiar with military matters.

The tents will be pitched in the same position as last year, the ground will be put in the best possible condition, the rifle range will be repaired wherever damaged, and the troops sent to camp will hold their prescribed rifle practice on its grounds as far as practicable, under direct supervision of the regimental inspectors of rifle practice and the general direction of General C. F. Robbins, who will be on the grounds while the camp is in operation. Each regimental commander will have charge of the camp during his tour. The troops will be promptly paid on the day of their return. The Surgeon-General will be at the camp, and will have general supervision of medical affairs, but the immediate care of the hygiene of the troops will be under the regimen-The Surgeon-General will be at the camp, and will have general supervision of medical affairs, but the immediate care of the hygiene of the troops will be under the regimental surgeons, who will, however, be required to conduct all the details of their department in the most economical manner and in strict accordance with military rules. The Inspector-General will also be at the camp, and it is believed that the troops sent there will have their annual inspections at the encampment. Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, will have general supervision of the whole; and to him, we understand, the authorities will look for a satisfactory carrying out of all the instructions regarding the entire encampment, which will receive all the encouragement necessary to make it a comwill

We hope the instructions to be issued will make field s, akirmish drill, sham battles, etc., obligatory, in the real purpose of the encampment will not be order that the real purpose of the encam ost sight of in unnecessary fancy evolution

lost sight of in unnecessary fancy evolutions, etc.

Twenty-second New York—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp commanding.—Cos. C. D., G. I. K assembled for instruction at the armory on Monday evening, April 16, and were equalized as 6 commands of 12 files. Major Culion had command during the first part of the exercises, which consisted of a dress parade and afterwards a review, Lieut.-Col. Camp acting as reviewing officer. The formation for the parade was as regular as the two pillars supporting the roof in the centre of the hall will permit, the manual was above the average performance, and the steadiness of the men quite commendable. However, a repetition was ordered on account of some minor defects, such as salutes by first sorgeants, etc., and the latter having had their shortcomings pointed out by the adjutant, the second attempt passed off in a very creditable manner from beginning to end. When the companies had marched off, adjutant's call was sounded and the battalion executed another formation for review, promptly and regularly performed. The review in line passed off without flaw, but during the passage several others proved themselves defective in their salutes, some bringing up their swords too soon, others too late, and some holding them up to the chin too long before dropping the points. When line had been formed after the passage, the officers were called to the front, and the commander having called their attention to the faults committed, the passage was repeated and executed in a more satisfactory manner. The marching was fair, and about as good as can be expected in the limited space which compels the companies to march in columns of fours up to the second wheeling point, where line is formed, and the distance between this and the point of the reviewing officer is hardly sufficient to give the men time to steady down for a solid, straight alignment. The latter were, however, as well kept as could be expected under the circumstances. The corporal who was detailed to mark the reviewing officer's hardly su

rai who was detailed to mark the reviewing owner's position had better study up his business, as he did not know where to post himself.

Colonel Camp then assumed command, and put the battalion through a series of manœuvres of about 45 minutes duration, which, with the exception of one short stop by one of the companies during a deployment on an interior company, which looked like a balk, but was quickly corrected, and a dress to the wrong flank after an about by fours, proved a very fair drill. As during the passage in review the men marched well, and they performed the manual both on the march and at a halt in the same commendable manner. Double column formations were executed from the halt and on the march, and followed by deployments by two movements in very good shape, guides acting as a general thing very promptly, and assisting to their utmost to regain ground lost through lack of promptness in giving certain commands by their company commanders. The right of companies rear into column was also executed without mistake, and was followed by a series of closing in mass and taking wheeling distance and wheels in column of companies, marches by the flank of sub-divisions and formations of line to the front by the command, companies left front into line. A few more pleyments into close column followed by corresponding deployments, a march in column of fours, wheel into line and a short, well executed manual closed the drill. In continuing their battalion drills during the month of April the 22d have done a wise and commendable thing, and their action in this respect might have been followed by the other regiments with advantage and credit to themselves.

SECOND BATTERY.—Capt. F. P. Earle,—The Washington Light Battery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, held a dismounted drill Tuerday evering, April 13, with their Gatling, at Central Park plaza, 58th street and 8th avenue. The principal movements were marching in column of sections and platoons right and left front into line and on right into line. The movements were done in common and double time; owing to the darkness some of the sections failed to keep the proper interval, but otherwise the alignments and distances were good. Toward the close of the drill about two hundred blank cartridges were fired from the Gatling, with an outburst of applause from the large number of spectators, many of whom never saw a Gatling fired.

Eighth New York.—Col. G. D. Scott.—This regiment, which had discontinued wing drills during April, in order to give company commanders an opportunity to make up deficiency in company instruction, has been ordered to turn out for inspection, gnard mounting, and instruction in the firings, as follows: Companies B, C, F, and H, on Monday, May 7; D, E, G, and I, on Friday, May 11. Assembly in State service uniform, helmets, white gloves, knapacks, and overcoats rolled. Officers will provide themselves with the regulation blouse, white helmets, and bine trowsers for these drills. The entire regiment will form for practice in review, dress parade, and firings on Thursday, May 24, and Monday, May 28.

New York.—Adjutant General Farnsworth in G. O. No. 11 states that it is the desire of the Commander in Chief that the National Guard stall be worthily represented in the American Military Team for the match at Wimbledon in July next, and to this end a trophy or money (optional) to the value of \$75 will be given by the State to each man accepted upon the team from its National Guard. Competitors complying with the requirements of the various circulars of the National Rifle Association will be furnished with the proper certificate from General Headquarters.

of the various circulars of the National Rine association will of inrababed with the proper certificate from General Headquarters.

The orders for this year's rifle practice are out, and, as was stated in last week's Journal, differ from those of previous years only in regard to certain prizes, the increase of the number of rounds from 30 to 40 per man, and the institution of skirmish firing. In regard to these points the order specifies as follows:

"Skirmish Brill.—This is aubstituted for the file fire of previous years, and commandants are particularly cuttioned to use grast care in handling their men, having the element of safety in year at all times. Officers should use discretion and tact, varying the drill according to their ground and targets. Commoncing at 250 yards in front of the targets, deploying men and taking such distances as targets and range will allow, firing on the advance at such points as they determine best, say three shots; on arriving at the 50 yard firing point they should order the march in retreast and fire two shots while going to the rear. As soon as the last shot is fired raily on the right for left), thus leaving the front uncovered, so that the second squad or company may deploy; during this time the marking can be done.

"Prizes.—The State prize will be competed for ander such conditions as may be ordered by the commandants of the divisions. A prize (of equal value in each case) will be given, viz.: To the company having the largest number of marksmen. To the company having the largest percentage of

marksmen, not less than sixty men in such company. To the company having the highest figure of morit, not less than sixty men in such company. No company to win more than one price."

Captain William C. Casey, of the 9th Company of the 7th Regi-

rice."

Captain William C. Casey, of the 9th Company of the 7th Regiont, has resigned. Captain Casey is considered as one of the ost capable of the officers in the regiment, his company has attended a high and well-deserved reputation for proficiency under sommand, and it will be hard to replace him. Company D. 13th Regiment, had a well-attended promenade neert and reception at the armory on Tuesday evening, April

tained a high and well-deserved reputation for proficiency under his command, and it will be hard to replace him.

Company D, 13th Regiment, had a well-attended promenade concert and recoption at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 17.

At the board meeting of the 22d Regiment on Friday evening, April 13, Adjutant W. J. Harding surprised all by the announcement that he intended to resign his commission as Adjutant of the regiment. The announcement struck like a bombabell; and came quite unexpected. Mr. Harding was prevailed on from all sides to reconsider his determination, but all attempts in this direction have so far proved unavailable. He states that business matters compal him to give up the position which he has filled for so long a time with more than usual ability, and with high credit to himself and his regiment.

Company E, 23d Regiment, performed a march to Jamaica, where they partook of a hearty supper, as which all had a good time. The company at 11.30, P. M., resurned by train to Brooklyn.

Company D, 14th Regiment, will have a reception at the armory on Monday evening, April 30.

The new armory at 17roy will be 150 feet by 100 feet. Work on it will be commenced about May 1.

Reports from Buffalo state that Lieut, Col. Zacher, of the 74th, intends to resign.

The 74th Regiment will be reviswed by Gen. Graves on Monday evening, April 23, when the command will turn out in white helmets.

Bifle practice in the Buffalo regiment has lately received a new stimulus, and the company-team matches, which now regularly take place, are contested with interest and zeal.

The 74th made the following scores at the match on Thursday evening, April 12: F, 73; B, 49; D, 45; A, 40; G, 22; C, 16. The totals by companies are: F, 276; B, 285; A, 238; D, 231; G, 198; C, 143.

The last match of the series was shot Thursday evening, April 19. On the same evening the 65th Regiment team made scores as follows: F, 53, with a total of 255; I, 47, with a total of 184; G, 9, 29; with a total of 125. Company B, 74th Regiment, i

and the server is altereded, and decided improvement is shown both in the decided in provement is shown both in the decided in provement is shown both in the decided in provement is shown both in the decided in the d

cond Company of the 7th Regiment, Capt. H. B. Steele, mard mounting at the armory on Thursday evening.

April 19.

lat Liout, W. H. Palmer, Co. F. 7th Regiment, has been appointed regimental inspector of rifle practice.

Edward F. Clarry has been elected 2d lieutenant Co. D, 47th

egiment. The last quarterly returns of the 7th Regiment show a strength

as follows :	NO.	N. C. Off.	Mun	Pets.	Total
Field, Staff, and Band		11	25	-	4
Co. A		31	2	64	81
Co. B	- 3	34	2	84	100
Co. C	3	12	2	86	10
Co. D		11	- 9	4.9	6
Co. E		9	- 2	4.4	- 61
Co. F	3	14	2	84	10
Co. G	3	14	2	80	9
Co. H		13	2	70	8
Co. I		3.6	2	84	3.60
Co. K		13	2	78	9
		Manual .	Allegan	-	-
Totals,	39	136	45	718	93

Company F, 7th Regiment, Capt. D. Appleton, on Thursday, April 19, marched to Mount Vernon, where they were received and handsomely entertained by the 11th Separate Company.

The 11th Separate Company, at Mount Vernon, will hold their closing dril on Monday, April 29, and have extended invitations to the officers of the 5th Regiment to be present at the American tour manch in

affair.
General E. L. Molineux recently returned from his Central
American tour, much improved in health.
General D. D. Wylie, Culef of Ordnance, was at Peekskill on
Saturday, April 14, and at Albany on Tuesday, April 17, looking
after affairs connected with the State encampment.
The Military Code has been under consideration by the Governor this week, and has doubtless received his signature as we go

nor this week, and has doubtless received his signature as we go to press.

Col. Emmons Clark on Tuesday evening, April 17, presided over the first annual dinner of the officers of the fits Regiment at Pinards, 6 East Fifteenth street. Companies B, G and I were not

represented.
The following drills for instruction in guard mounting have been ordered in the 14th regt.: Monday, April 23, Companies B, D and H; Wednesday, April 18 and 25, Companies I and K; Thursday, April 19 and 26, Companies A and G; Friday, April 20 and 21, Companies C, E and F. Assembly on each evening at eight

o'clock.

ILLINOIS.—From the last biennial report of Adj.-Gen. T. H. Elliot, we learn that on August 1, 1881, when he took charge of the adjutant general's office, the National Guard censisted of 3 brigades, comprising 1 battalion of cavalry, 4 batteries of artiliery, and 9 regiments and 8 battalions of infantry, "a scattered force of 8,000 soldiery, in all stages of discipline, with as much diversity of opinion concerning the cede as there was variety of uniform of the troops. Many of the companies were stationed in amall towns, some without ratiroad or telegraphic communication, so that they could by no possibility render efficient service, even if they were otherwise in a condition to do so. Under these conditions the inspector-general was set to work to ascertain the efficiency of each command, and upon his report 37 companies were disbanded, and thereby the force reduced to about 5,000 officers and enlisted men. The reasons that urged this weeping reduction are defined as follows:

1st. Eight thousand troops was a larger force than required by the State under any probable contingency.

2d. The appropriations made by the State were losufficient to austain so many organizations.

3d. The organizations disbanded were not in condition to render effective service, even if called upon.

At the completion of the reduction and consolidation, the force which remained was organized into 1 battalion of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, and 9 regiments of infantry, and this represents the present organization of the Illinois National Guard. These are reported as a body of "well instructed and well disciplined soldiers, ready and willing at a moment's notice to render any service to the State contemplated in the law authorizing their organization."

The report justly complains that the man, in addition to the attendance upon weekly drills and other necessary duties, are compelled to provide their own uniforms, stating that if any State troops are worthy of being sustained, at all, they should be sustained well and giv

rifle practice, and the movements and drills pertaining thereto. It cannot interfere with camp duties, but, on the contrary, will help promote the prime object—the improvement and efficiency of officers and men.

The Illinois troops are now armed with the Springfield B. L. rifle, cal. 45, with exception of the lat and part of the 3d Infantry, which are armed with the Springfield, cal. 50, musicer.

Mainz.—Co. G, 2d Regiment, the Jameson Guards, of Bangor, had an exhibition drill on Monday evening, April 9, which proved to be an interesting and well carried out affair. The evolutions were executed with unusual regularity and precision, and very few arrors were made, and the company again established its roputation as one of the best drilled organizations in the State. The regular drill was followed by a prize silent drill, in which the honors were carried off by John F. Ford, Thomas Murray, and James Diveny. The military exercises were followed by a well arranged ball, which was attended by a hest of prominent military guests and others.

THE NASHVILLE TOURNAMENT.—Company D, 5th Regiment, the "Independent Boston Fusileers," Capt. Henry A. Snow, and Company F, 9th Regiment, Capt. D. F. Dolan, are preparing to take part in the Nashville tournament in May next. Both commands are in excellent condition, are itilling in surprisingly good shape, and are confident of their ability to make a hot contest for the principal prizes of the tournament.

their ability to make a hot contest for the principal prizes of the tournament.

It is indicated that one whole regiment of Illinois troops will participate in the drills in May. The total amount of prizes to be awarded is \$3,250. Fifty companies from various portions of the United States have entered. One of the features of the drill is to be a sham battle, in which there will be over two thousand troops on each side. They will be commanded by both ex-Foderal and ex-Confederate officers. The Lawrence (Mass.) Light Infantry have also decided to participate.

MILITIA ENCAMPMENTS.—The Philadelphia Press, of April 14, says: Camping grounds are being selected for the different brigades of the National Guard of Pennsylvanis. There is some idea of taking the Philadelphia soldiers for a week or so near Valloy Forge during the coming summer. Two weeks of camp life make playing soldier more like the real thing for the militis. Change the season, send the soldier boys to the tops of the valley hills for a couple of weeks in midwinter, and it would be the real thing itself.

Minnesora.—The State will only provide tents and camp equipage for one regiment, and therefore a change in the time of the encampment of one of the two regiments will have to be made, as both had intended to go into eaup on Monday, July 9. It is expected that the 1st Regiment, Col. Band, will change its programme so as to hold its encampment the week before the Fourth of July. The plan for the 1st Regiment has been drawn up, and it provides for several improvements over the manner in which it was laid out last year. The 1st Regt. camp has adopted for its officers the U. S. Army uniform, and for the men that now worn by Company D, which is described as being "good and serviceable, and the same as now in use throughout the East."

[This description is rather unintelligible to one who has not seen the uniform, as the different patterns and colors of uniforms worn by "troops throughout the East" are, we are sorry to say, still almost as multifarious as the numbers of organizations.]

### THE RETURN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE BETURN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Creedmoor was alive with rifemen on Wednesday, April 18. The first competition of the season series (no postponement on account of weather) for those preparing to compete at Creedmoor for places on the International team, was in order, with Brig. Gen. Robbins as Ex. Officer. Between the two effects adopted by the N. R. A. for the competition for places and for use by the Lean, the Brown gun was in the majority and captured the prizes, 15 in number, Dolan, with a Hamington, coming in sight. The practice was at 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges. The scores are considered satisfactory, considering the conditions. of wind, which was variable and puzzling, and of atmosphere very dry, which caused grief to some of the marksmen. Pauliding failed to manipulate his tube properly, and it failed very badly, causing hims failure to qualify with the necessary 35 at this stage. Of nine competitors who completed their scores, sight qualified by making the necessary 50 out of a possible 105, at the three ranges: A. B. Van Hensen, 38; W. M. Farrow, 38; J. H. Brown, 37; G. J. Jolner, 66; T. W. Griffiths, 66; T. J. Dolan, 36; F. Stuart, 86; and N. C. Wood, 81. The seven remaining competitions will be shot as follows: Saturday, April 21, 900 and 1000 yards; Wednesday, May 2, 200, 300 and 600 yards; Wednesday, May 9, 800, and 1000 yards; Wednesday, May 12, 800, 900 and 1000 yards; Wednesday, May 12, ticable to order the entire Guard, with the exception of a very few organizations, into a camp of instruction, and to pay, subsist, and transport the officers and men, as provided by law.

With regard to encampments, Col. C. M. Brazce, 3d Regt., in the report of his regiment, makes the following timely and proper auggestions: "That we can never arrive at any creditable degree of perfection in any military organization, either by company, battain, or regiment, without frequent encampments, that bring the whole of the command together. That there is no proper provision made for exampments of the militis, and there are not sufficient funds as a part of the payment of the officers and mon for time set, apart for the payment of the officers and mon for time set, apart for the payment of the officers and mon for time tents, and other to provide unbistence, transportation, and the special provides the section of the tent. The team elected shall report for practice and the agreement of the military and the section of the provincing tents are the section of the tents. The tent and the section of the tents of the provincing tents are the section of the tents. The tents are elected shall report for practice above the section of the provincing tents are the section of the tents. The tents are the tents are the section of the tents are the section of the tents are the section of the tents. The tents are the section of the tents are the section of the tents are the section of the ten

inconsistent features, generally made inconsistent by inconsiderate amendments by the Legislature. But, taking it all in all, I think the new Code an advance over the one now in force, and hope it will become the law of the State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

PENNSTLYANIA NATURNAL UVARIAN,

Monday examing, April 2, Companies B, P. and X, is-8 Regiment,
reported for inspection and drill in State uniforms, being equalized duto four companies of twere, also each, Och. Deskert in
condition control with the control of the control of

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

says: I served two years and more in the Marine Corps; scharged. After being out of service 7 months enlisted in my. Am I entitled to more than \$13 a month. Ans.—

A Correspondent asks: In executing the command charge bayonets, which is proper, to first make the motion of about face, then drop the piece into the left hand, or make the motion of about face and drop the piece into the left hand at the same time? ANS.—To make the motion of about face and drop the piece at the same time.

time? Aws.—To make the motion of about face and drop mepiece at the same time.

A Bosron Box asks: 1. What is the pay of a boy on the school-ship St. Marys, and the shortest time for enlistment? 2. Western would a Boston boy go to enlist on her? Ass.—1. Boys on the S. B. St. Marys receive no pay, and they or their parents or gnardians must deposit \$35 with the paymater of the ship to be expended for the boy's outfit and for furnishing him with such other articles as he may need during his school term. Boys are not enlisted on thus ship, but are admitted for the school term, which covers a period of not more than two years. If he does not behave himself he is dismissed. At the end of the term every boy who has passed successfully will receive a certificate, and efforts will be made to obtain for him a position on board one of the best ships out of New York. Boys desiring to join the ship must not be under 15 years of age, must have the written consent of their parents or guardians, and is ust be free from all physical defects. The boys are instructed in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography. English grammar and history, and in all the duties of a seaman. 2. You will have to come to New York City, at your own expense, to onlist. The St. Marys will leave this month for her usual cruise. She is a tyresent at her winter anchorage, foot of 230 Street, East River, N. Y.

C. G. asks: Where is the Styr Daria River? and please describe a supplement of the same of the

anchorage, foot of 236 Street, East River, N. X.

C. G. asks: Where is the Syr Daris River? and please describe it. 2. Where was the Albaross. the fish commission stammer, built, and is she built of steel or iron? Ass.—1. The Syr-darys, Jaxartes of Sihon, as it is variously called, is a large river of Independent Toorkistan which empties into the sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in long, 61 deg. E., lat. between 45 and 46 eg. N. Under the name of the Naryn it has its source in the Thian Shar range of mountains which divides Eastern or Chinaese Turkestan and Bokars, which with Afghanistan form the Khanates of Khiva and Bokars, which with Afghanistan form the debatable ground between Bussis and British India. The total course of the Syr Darya is estimated at 900 miles. It is a hroad and deep stream and usually overflows its banks in sum.

Mor. The innumerable torents which flow isto the Syr Darya, and into the Ozus further south, enrich the alluvial soil of their upper valleys and plains, and form one of the garden apots of the world. Here the Aryan race, from which we sprung, is by many supposed to have had its origin. 2. The Albatross is an iron vessel. She was built by the Pussey and Jones Co., Wilmington, Del.

G. E. asks: Is it legal or oustomary for a general prisoner who is the service of the content of the con

mington, Del.

G. E. asks: Is it legal or customary for a general prisoner who is released on parole to perform post guard duty on account of the few troops at post to be reconfined, without having committed himself in any manner, at the option of the post cammander? Ass.—If the exigencies of the service require the immediate parole of a general prisoner the post commander should at once report his action to the department commander, and seek his approval. If, however, the post commander does not do this, but releases the prisoner on parole on his own authority, he should, when the exigency has passed, and before he reconfines the soldier, state the case to the department commander and each instructions. We hold that a soldier takes from confinement and placed on an honorable duty is thereby restored to an honorable satus, and his .restoration to such should be confirmed in orders of competent authority.

ment and placed on an honorable duty is thereby restored to an honorable status, and his restoration to such should be confirmed in orders of competent authority.

Litzmany Association saks the number of approved applications on file in the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C. for the appointment of hospital steward. Ass.—They were 50 at last accounts and still coming, with but one vacancy.

C. R. says: After serving 5 years in the Marine Corps I re-enlisted, drew increased pay under the act of 1854, served 15 months, was then honorably discharged by request in 1879. In 1881 I enlisted in the regular Army. What pay was I entitled to on enlisting in the Army? Ass.—To the pay of a private, with \$2 a month extra and \$1 testined, under the act of May 16, 1872. See in this connection par. 2451, Army Regulations, 1881, and page 4, 6, 0. 51. A. G. O. of 1872.

NATIONAL Guard asks: 1. Where can I obtain a full description of the State uniform for privates, non-commissioned officers and officers? 2. How many organizations have adopted the uniform to all of the Guard? 4. What New York City and Brooklyn regiments are most likely to be ordered into camp this summer? Ass.—General Order No. 6, of 1882, from State Hesdquarters, gives the information. 2. All except two (the 7th and 252 Regiments) have applied for it, but only the Sth and 23d Regiments and the 2d and 11th Separate Companies are waring it. 3. No appropriation has as yet been made, but it is expected that the present Legislature will pass a bill to that effect. 4. The 7th, 7lst, 13th, and 69th Regiments.

Enquirum asks: What are the chances for a change of stations for the 10th Infantry; when it is ordered, the fact will be announced in the Anny Ann Navy Journal.

G. R. asks: Is the officer of the day entitled to have the guard turned out and give him a present arms, when he approaches the grard house with his sword and belt off? Ans.—No; we cannot conceive of such a case as you mention, as the officer of the day, during his tour as such, is continually on

belt on.

To ALL Whom It May Concern saks: There being a great deal of different opinion as to where the sergeant of the guard stands in presenting arms to the new officer of the day, as he approaches the guard ster its mounting. I say the sergeant of the new guard stands on its right, others say on the left, when he presents arms; so we have left it for you to decide through your valuable paper. ANS.—He stands on the right of the front rank. See concluding sentence of first clause on page 373, Tactics.

A LETTER has been received at this office addre

kerckhoven, who left Liverpool with re-en-r the stations of the International African the Congo, took out with him a supply of ss, to be employed eventually in keeping up as between the Congo and Zanzibar.

## A SINGULAR CASE OF CORROSION OF STEEL By Prof. Chas. E. Munroe, U. S. N. A., in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1893.

Franklis Institute, April, 1883.

Through the kindness of Chief Engineer Farmer, my attention has recently been called to the appearance of two cold chisels found in the U. S. S. Triana in 1874, and which have since been preserved in the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy. These chisels were taken from the channelway leading from the jet condenser, and they were located between the foot valve and the air pump. Both chisels were of steel throughout, as was proved by tempering the head. For use, of course, only the points had been tempered. During the time of exposure to the action of the salt water in the channelway the chisels were deeply corroded, but the corrosion was conflued entirely to the soft metal, the tempered points not being attacked in the least. The corrosion was deepest at the line of contact between the tempered points and the untempered metal of the hatt. The line of immersion, on tempering, is as

distinctly marked as if drawn with a shading pen. Since meeting with these chisels, I have heard of a similar case of corrosion, although the object has been lost. It was a hammer which had been taken from the boiler of a merchant steamer, the tempered faces of which were intact, while the soft metal was corroded. Rememcering the heated discussion going on in metallurgical aircles on the question "What is steel?" I shall not tempt to decide whether the change which takes place n the tempering of steel is a chemical or a physical one, but it is evident that this change produces a body which is not so readily acted upon by salt water as untempered steel is. It is also probable that when the untempered and tempered steels are brought in contact in the presence of salt water we have an electro chemical couple, and that this hastens the destruction of the untempered metal. Deg to suggest that this observation may have a practical bearing upon the construction of steel ships.

FRANCE.

The projected appointment of General de Gallifet to the supreme command of all the cavalry that take part in the forthcoming summer manœuvres, has raised quite a storm in the Radical Press. It may be remembered that the general brought upon himself the undying hatred of the extreme party by his summary treatment of the Communist prisoners whom he captured on the last day of the Commune. Finding that they were too numerous to safely escort to Versailles, he halted them in the Champs Elysees, and had every third man shot.

The Asenir Militaire has recently taken up the idea of building rapid cruisers, advocating their immediate construction with great warmth. It says that France has now an opportunity of once more becoming a great Naval Power (we consider that she is one), because the old type of war-ships has gone out of fashion, and because the nation which possessed the greatest number of those ships will suffer the most by the change.

On the 7th of August last M. Goblet, then French Minister of the Interior, addressed to the President of the French Republic a report on the returns of the census taken of the population of France in December, 1881. The state of things as regards the population of France which it declared was not new; it only confirmed, in fact, the unfavorable deductions drawn from every previous census for the last fifty years. Nevertheless, people hoped against hope that some change would take place, that the increasing sterility of the French nation as exhibited by past enumerations was only temporary; but the last census shows more clearly to the Powers is declining year by year, and should it continue to show the same tendencies for another half ecentury, France may still continue to be hailed as the "magna virusa" will be no longer applicable. The enumerations since 1831 have been as follows:

Date of Increase Enumeration.

Date of	Inches and	Increase
Enumeration.	Population.	in Five Years.
1831	32,569,223	-
1836	33,540,910	971,637
1841	34,230,178	689,268
1846		1,170,308
1851	35,783,170	382,684
1856	36,039,364	256,193
1861*	. 37,386,313	1,346,949
1866	38,067,064	680,751
1872†	. 36,102,921	-1,964,123
1876		802,867
1881	. 37,672,048	765,260

\*Savoy and Niece were annexed in 1860. †Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany in 1871.

\*Savoy and Niece were annexed in 1860.
†Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany in 1871.

The yearly increases in the various countries are tabulated as follows: France (average for last 50 years), 95,089; Great Britain (average for last five years), 449,3860; United States of America (average for last ten years), 1,155,446. These are the gross augmentations of each country in population, but when these figures are submitted to analysis, we have the following result, which is of fatal significance for France: Average increase for every 10,000 inhabitants: France, 26; Great Britain, 101; Germany, 115; United States, 260. These figures mean that for every 10,000 inhabitants to France there will exist but 10,026 at the end of one year, while in the United States the increase for the same period will be to 10,260. Deducting the number of emigrants, therefore, to each country, we have these final results to denote the yearly increase of population in each country: Russia, 781,000; Germany, 564,004; Great Britain, 276,623; France, 96,647. This small increase is ascribed to the increasing infertility of the French, for, while the death rate has decreased and the marriage rate remained stationary, the birth rate has gradually decreased since 1801. Taking, too, the gross amounts of births year by year in France—1826, 992,260; 1866, 1,006,259. 1870, 940,315; 1875, 950,975; 1879, 965,529. Thus, notwithstanding the increase of population in France amounting to six or seven millions since 1826, the number of yearly births is less now than it was then. We have, in France, 26 births per 1,000; Belgium, 32; England, 35; Austria, 33; Prussia, 38; Russia, 50. Before fifty years France will, at her present slow rate of increase of population, have sunk, if not to the level of a second rate, at least to the bottom of the list of the Great Powers. If we suppose that the populations will by the year 1932, a time which our children will see, be as follows: United States, 190,000,000; Great Britain, 63,000,000; For the accuracy of t

The spirit of democracy is gaining so much ground in France that the Commission of the Army has decided

to recommend that in the projet de loi on promotion al who aspire to a commission through a military school must first of all pass one month with the colors as private soldiers. This is openly avowed to he a step in the direction of what is called "the unification of the origin of the officers," a vague phrase, embodying a quite unpractical idea. Were this notion carried out, either a high degree of education or valuable services and practical knowledge would have to be sacrificed. At present both have prizes held out to them, and the combination of the two produces a good whole. So great, however, is the malice felt towards anything in the shape of privilege, that even a good education excites jealousy, because it is supposed to be accompanied by a certain amount of social position and gentlemanlike manners and instincts.—Broad Arow.

Some experiments of an interesting nature have re-

manners and instincts.—Broad Arons.

Some experiments of an interesting nature have recently been made at Lille on certain cannons manufactured for the French government by the Fives-Lille Foundry, and destined for siege batteries and naval purposes. According to the Progres Militaire, one of these for coast battery work, is of steel, and is more than 29.5 feet in length. It is covered with ten envelopes of plated steel wire, with the object of increasing resistance to the force of the explosion. These wires, made of the purest steel, and subjected previously to severe tests, have a diameter of .0396 inches. After several discharges the gun is only lengthened to the extent of .11808 inches. The projectile is a shell weighing 330.75 lbs. This shell, which is hoisted by a crane into position, has a copper base, penetrates at a range of 13,116 yards a metal plate 1.312 inches thick. We are not, however, told what the composition of this plate is, or what is its backing. The weight of the gun is nearly 50 tons, or, to be exact, 49 tons 4 cwt. 42 lbs., and costs £24,000. It is to be sent to Nantes, where it will be fired with increasing charges till it bursts.

At this moment there are forty-six ships of war being

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At this moment there are forty-six ships of war being built in French yards, fourteen of which are seagoing ironclads. Twelve of these, viz: the Neptune, Amiral Baudin, Terreur, Formidable, Indomptable, Hoche, Charles Martel, Magenta, Caiman, Furieuse, Marceau, and Requin represent a sum of 120.000,000 frances. The Amiral Baudin and Formidable will cost between them 23,000,000 francs. The value of the others varies from 9,500,000 to 6,500,000 francs each.

The riding of officers in public race meetings has for the last few years attracted considerable attention on the part of the French Ministers of War and superior officers. All sorts of inconveniences and many abuses were found to be linked with the permission the officers had to take part in the races. In May last a decree was published to bring these abuses to a close. Now another circular has been issued, ordering that the horses on which the officers and non-commissioned officers wish to take part in the race must have belonged to them or their comrades not less than six months before the race; that commissioned and non-commissioned officers wish to take part in the race must have belonged to them or their comrades not less than six months before the race; that commissioned and non-commissioned officers wish to take part in the race must have belonged to them or their comrades not less than six months before the race; that commissioned and non-commissioned officers wish to take part in the race meetings round Paris (steeple-chases, hurdle-races, and others). A superior officer will be charged with the control of all great race meetings at Paris, Lille, Nancy, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Nantes.

The fortifications undertaken after the Franco-Prussian war are now completed, and the French engineers are now busy settling the zone within which no building will

try divisions, which will also be supplied with the regulation force of Artillery.

As an indication of public sentiment in Paris, it is stated that of two new royalist papers, entitled La Monarchic Constitutionello and the Toosia, recently started in Paris, the former, having had no sale, is already defunct, and the latter is on its last legs. On the other hand, L'appet an Peuple and Le Plebiscite, which journals have just been launched in the Bonapartist interest, are already having a large circulation although there are several other Bonapartist papers of long standing which are doing well.

In a book just published in Paris ("Le Camp Retranche de Paris,") the author; M. A. Quillet-Saint-Ange, arrives at the conclusion that, even with its present means of defence, it is possible for an enemy to blockade the Prench capital, and that the new forts forming the entrenched camp of Paris are not of themselves sufficient protection. In order to secure communication with the country, the author proposes to connect Paris with Havre by an underground railway, defended by two fortified lines running along the banks of the Seine. The total cost to be \$21,000,000. Twenty-one forts are proposed for the right, and thirteen for the left bank of the Seine, \$15,000 men being required to garrison them.

### RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The entire personnel of the Russian Aral fleet has been broken up, and the officers punished in various manners for peculation, neglect of duty, etc. The commander of the fleet, Captain Kulikoff, has been sentenced to Siberia for life, his immediate subordinate cashiered and sent to serve as a common seaman on board the Pacific Squadron, and the other officers punished with fines and terms of imprisonment. The severity of General Tchernayeff towards these officers has produced quite a panic in Turkestan, where, under General Kauffmann's regime, officials were allowed to do almost what they liked, and indulged in every form of venslity. The Commander of the Russian dockyard at Vladivestock, Commodore Venkovitch, has also been tried by court-martial, and condemned to be dismissed the service, for peculation and corruption. The frauds were proved to have extended over a long period, and to have been participated in by a large number of officials under Venkovitch's charge. They were brought to light when Admiral Lesovsky temporarily resigned the post of Minister of Marine, and went out to Vladivostock in 1879, to take charge of the Russian Pacific Fleet, during its demenstration against China.

the post of Minister of Marine, and went out to Vladivostock in 1879, to take charge of the Russian Pacific Fleet, during its demonstration against China.

The Czar has given orders for the Coronation fete at Moscow to be enlarged, so as to provide for the celebration on a grand scale of the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Regular Army by Peter the Great. In consequence of this celebration, the Preobrajensky Regiment, which is the oldest in Russia, and in which Peter the Great served as a drummer-boy, will proceed to Moscow in full strength. This regiment was organized by officers from Scotland, many of whom, like Generals Gordon, Crawford, and Bruce, left their mark on Russian history. The two leading torpedo officers in Russia, Captain Verkoksky, head of the Mining School at Cronstadt, and his immediate assistant, Lieutenant Tveritinoff, have just returned from Moscow, where they have been engaged in making plans for the illumination of the Kremlin with the electric light, during the Czar's coronation. Acting upon their report, the Admiralty has placed at their disposal a number of the officers and men of the Baltic torpedo service, who will proceed to Moscow forthwith, and commence operations.

A telegram from Tashkent, states that in consequence

service, who will proceed to Moscow forthwith, and commence operations.

A telegram from Tashkent, states that in consequence of the petition of the inhabitants of the valley of Meertchak, situated thirty miles from that city, General Tchernayeff, the Governor-General, has sent a "whole battalion in full array, with officers and volunteers from various regiments of the Tashkent garnson, the command being assigned to General Prince Witgenstein."

### ORDNANCE ARMOR AND ARTILLERY.

genstein."

PROF. Abel, O. B., the Government chemist, lectured at the Royal United Service Institution lately, on the most recent processes in the production and application of explosive compounds. Mr. Spottiswoode, F. R. S., presided, and there was a very large audience.

A great deal of attention has been lately bestowed in France on an explosive called "panclastite," which, as somethink, is to supersede all the explosives used by civil and military engineers and the artillery. The name panclastite means break-all. It does not apply to a special substance, but is a generic name for a section of explosives which have as bases a combustible body and a burning body. The meeting of these two bodies under special circumstances brings about the sudden formation of a great quantity of gas, which latter, by its sudden extension, produces the expected mechanical effects. The burning body of the panclastite is peroxide of nitrogen. Numerous experiments have proved the power of the new agent. With 150 grammes of panclastite, enormous blocks of gray grit stone have been shattered into 25 or 30 pieces each on the railway between St. Cloud and L'Etang la Ville, which is now being constructed. A cartridge of dynamite weighing 400 grammes would, under similar circumstances, only have broken five or six fragments. At Cherbourg very hard masonry works have been pulverised; in another place railway metals have been pulverised; in the supposition of panclastic has been proved in an extraordinary manner. Panclastite is very easily employed in a liquid state, but it may also be absorbed like nitro-giveriou

supplied.
The English Admiralty is about to try machine-guns throwing a 6 lb, shell; the French Admiralty one throwing a 4-lb, shell; the Italian Admiralty one throwing a 2½-ib, shell. It will be interesting to compare results.

It will be remembered that on the 20th of August, 1881, orders were issued from the War Department directing 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., U. B. Army, to visit Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, and England, for the purpose of procuring certain information in relation to turrets, armor plates, and the mounting and manoeuvering of guns of large calibre. Mr. Bixby was at the time of the receipt of these orders engaged upon the special summer engineering work connected with the course of study of the Ecole des Ponts, at Chaussées. A lack of ready monsy, he tells us in his report, "the consequent restraint upon my use of either draughtsman or amanuemals, a want of experience, the total absence at our foreign legations of military attaches or of anybody who could properly advise an Army officer as to what he ought to do and how he should go to work to procure his information; all these combined to render my duty a very difficult one; caused the unavoidable loss of much time, money, and information."

The details of his efforts to procure information under these adverse circumstances are given, and we are informed that in spite of them a careful investigation was made of the radical changes recently effected in the sea-coast fortifications and their armament. Mr. Bixby says:

Prominent amongst these changes are: The rapidly increasing and sincet are clustered and a linear for a mong of almost archivate runs of the content of a processing and sincet archivate use of while deat tree for a process of the content amongst these changes are: The rapidly increasing and sincet archivate use of while deat tree for a process and a processing and sincet archivate use of while deat tree for a processing and sincet archivate use of while deat tree for a processing and almost archivate use of while deat tree for a processing and a processing

Prominent amongst these changes are: The rapidly increasing and almost exclusive use of chilled cast fron for armor defense on the Continunt, as contrasted with that of wrought fron or steelfaced wrought fron in Great Britain; the increasing weight and the alteration of form of turrets and turret machinery; the use of inclined or curved metal glacis or barbettes; the rejection of steel faring for glacis armor; the unanimous adoption of breechloading mechanism for heavy guns; the reduction of smbrasure ports to an almost absolute minimum, and the consequent use of muzzle-pivoting-gun gun carriages; the radical modifications in the shape and mechanism of such carriages; the possibility of an almost absolute non-recoil and no-smbrasure 8-inch gun, completely masked, and fring with great accuracy and rapidity; the rapidly increasing use of hydraulic and automatic machinery for heavy guns and for their carriages; the increasing dislike to the use of Monorief and other similar toe expensive and toe complicated disappearing-gun gun carriages; the increasing dislike to the use of Monorief and other similar toe expensive and toe complicated disappearing-gun gun carriages; the increasing dislike to the use of Monorief and other similar toe expensive and toe complicated disappearing-gun gun carriages; the increasing the shortest of the modern rife mortar-howitzer, and the increasing accuracy and value of its fire; new modifications in the shape and material of projectiles, such as seem to point towards an increase of penetrating power; and, finally, the discovery of new explicatives, which appear to be saler, more powerful, and more rapid in their effect thau either dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

The subject of torpedoes was not especially alluded to in my instructions, and I made no decided attempt to obtain any internation as to their new features. Such information would have been at least charily given, if not positively retused; moreover, casual conversation showed me the existence of an increasing impression in Europe that any important and new inventions or developments in electricity and torpedoes for sea-coast defance would, in the future, as well as in the near past, have their origin on the American side of the Atlantic Ocean.

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The report from which we make these extracts in the
preliminary is one which forms appendix No. 3 of the last
annual report of the Chief of Engineers. It is to be followed
at an early date by a comprehensive report embodying the
whole of the information collected, and for which we shall
look with interest.

One result of the cetrangement that has taken place between the Russi in government and Krupp over the bursting
of some large guas resently, has been that an order for 300
four and nine pounder guns, for the Reserve Artillery, has
been given to a steel works outside St. Peteraburg. With
reference to the quarrel with Krupp, it is stated that the
latter ascribes the recent explosion of his guns to the awkwardness or carelessess of the Russian gunners, the guns
having satisfactorily undergone the severest tests before being sent away from Essen. Krupp is to provide some of his
hardened shot and shell for the next experiment at Spezzia.
Russian experts, who have carefully examined them, report
that the hardening process is excellent. It extends gradually down to the very centre of the projectile. All attempts
to imitate them have failed, and the secret is carefully preserved. The sale of these projectiles is being extended now
to foreign powers, but none will be allowed to enter
England, the reason given being that pieces would be distributed among English steel manufacturers, with an invitation to imitate them.

The last of an important series of armor plate tests, which
were begun at the close of last year under instructions from
the Russian government, has been recently completed. The
trials were made at Ochia, near St. Peteroburg, the gun used
on the occasion being the 11 inch Aboukoff breechloa

### TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO BOATS.

TOEPEDOES AND TORPEDO BOATS.

The Italian Admiralty attach very great importance to the experiments made with torpedo-boats, on the occasion of the late naval review at Spezzia. When the Dandola and Dutito steamed out into the bay and commenced firing, they were within a very short time cuveloped in such a dense cloud of steam and smoke, that two torpedo-boats succeeded in approaching the ironclads unperceived to within 200 mètres. They were, consequently, at a distance at which they could discharge their torpedoes, although the manouvre was executed in broad daylight. The experiments which took place during the night gave still more extraordinary results. All the torpedo-boats were able to perform the task set them, and one of them approached the Venezia to within a short distance. The naval officers who attend the special lectures at Spezzia have embarked on the torpedo boats Adebaran, Gabbiano, Aquila, and Sparviero, which form the Spezzia squadron, and once on the open sea they proceeded in launching several automotive torpedoes (siluri), whilst one

of them was given chase to, and, with a tug boat, served as targets. These experiments were especially destined to familiarize the officers with the handling of these wespons, their construction, and storing of these submarine wespons and the manner of launching them. The construction of these torpedoes was, till a very short time ago, kept secret to all but a few in the Ministry, the admirals themselves not being acquainted with it; but now all the officers present at the trial were admitted to the secret, who, however, are bound not to divulge it to anybody not belonging to the Royal General Staff.

The Italian Admiralty are arming their torpedo boats with a two-barrel machine-gun of the English Admiralty pattern.

Two of the Yarrow torpedo boats were subjected to a orneial test recently at Spezia. One of them, named the Falco, being, during some manœuvres round one of the large Italian ironclads, was run into by a similar torpedo boat built by the same firm, both vessels going at the time at the rate of 1s knots, which was, perhaps, reduced to 10 knots at the moment of actual collision. The Falco was saved from sinking partly by the water-tight bulkhead, which happened to be close to where she was struck, and partly by her pumping machinery. The fore end of the ram of the other boat not only penetrated the starboard side, but went right through and out beyond the port side of the Falco. However, both the boats could steam on, and reached the dockyard at Spezia in asfety. The engines and all the accessories on board the Falco sustained no damage whatever by the shock, which was entirely confined to the head of the boat, One of these boats, which are 100 ft. in length by 12ft. 6in. beam, obtained the remarkable speed of 22's knots when tried in London. They have an arrangement by means of which, if the stokehole is flooded with water through the boat's side being peacetrated or otherwise, the fire will not be citinguished.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

extinguished.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Chamber of Deputies has continued to the nicce of Hippolyte Bisson the pension awarded to her mother (Bisson's sister) in 1828. Bisson, a naval lieutenant, was given charge of a pirate crainer captured by the French in the Archipelago, and was ordered to take it into a French port. During a gale off Stampalia two of the presence on board escaped and swam ashore. As soon as the storm ceased they brought their comrades to retake the ship. Bisson with his crew of fifteen men organized a gallant defence against 130 pirates. He was overpowered and the enemy boarded his vessel, earrying everything before them; but Bisson managed to creep down to the magazine and fire it, destroying the pirates at the sarifice of his cwn life. A monument was erected to him at L'Orient, and a white marble column, looking out to sea at Stampalia, records his heroic death. Ballors remove their hat when they pass these mements of courage and devotion, and the Chamber has earned the gratitude of at least one branch of the service by perpetuating the pension accorded to the Bisson family.

An interesting paper on the causes of mortality in European armies was read a short time ago at a hygienic congress assembled at Geneva. The rate of mortality is, it was in the first place shown by the writer of the paper, in nearly every army considerably higher than among men of the same age belonging to the civil population of the respective countries. In the Austrian and German Armies suicide is alarmingly prevalent, more men perishing every year by their own hand than by any one disease. In the armies of other countries on the other hand cases of suicide are comparatively rare, so rare indeed as to hardly affect at all the average rate of mortality per thousand. The greatest number of deaths are caused in every army by diseases of the respiratory organs, a fact which would seem to indicate that the manner of training the body to withstand the fatigue of military marches and eversies has not yet been arrived a

which drags on the ground for five or six feet behind them."
THE Chinese Government has resolved to establish a permanent naval station in the Corea, in order to prevent the Japanese from settling on the Peninsula. The continuous increase of the armaments of Japan, and notably the augmentation of the Japanese Navy this year, at an ontiay of three million yea, has convinced the Chinese anthorities that a sollision with that nation will eventually prove unavoidable. Preparations for war are accordingly being now commenced in earnest, and it is to this fact that the recent orders given by the Chinese Government in Germany for additional arms, ammunition, and vessels of war are to be attributed. This information is given by the Vienna correspondent of the Loudon Standard, who states that he has received it from "competent authority."

THE House of Commons, April 16, as an additional mark of recognition of the services during the recent war against Arabi Paoha in Egypt of Lord Wolseley and Baron Alcester (Admiral Seymour), passed a vote granting them each £2,000 yearly, which at their death is to revert to their next beirs.

EL 000 yearly, which at their death is to revert to their next heirs.

Captain Holstein, of the Danish army, has invented, for the use of infantry soldiers, a rhield, which though weighing but seven pounds, is bullet-proof and handy. It is of steel, twenty inches long by eighteen broad. Two spikes at the bottom enable the soldier to fix it firmly in the ground, and a hollow at the top can be used as a rost for his rifle. The experiments that were made with the shield at Copenhagen a short time ago were deemed highly satisfactory, but will be repeated on a larger scale before the Danish Government decides as to its adoption for the army.

We are indebted to a medical gentlemen for the origina Gatling, and now another man of peace, the Vicar of a church in Paris, aspires to supersode this death dealing invention with a liftrailleuse he has invented, and which is described as capable of discharging thirty shots a minute. It has been submitted to the French Minister of War, who intends to express his grateful recognition of the co-operation of the Church in his arduous labor.

The attempt to recover the body of that gallant old sea

THE attempt to recover the body of that gallant old sea lion, Sir Francis Drake, will be watched with the greatest interest by all Devonians. For nearly three centuries his remains have reposed undisturbed in that element on which he gained all his glory. The attempt does not seem to have great promise of success. A leaden coffin, lying for nearly

oe centuries in the ousy bed of the ocean, would, by its n weight and the shifting accumulation of sands, etc., in course of time be buried in the slime of ages. Many a gh sea fight has taken place near Puerto Cabello since 28th January, 1596, when the gallant old admiral de-ted from the recone of his glory, and doubtless the body many a gallant man has been encased in lead and con-ned to the keeping of the waves in these roads.—Devon

County Standard.

The Italian Minister of War has issued the orders for the great military manocurres which are to take place in September this year on the right bank of the Po. in the provinces of Allessandria and Piscenza. The First Army Corps will be commanded by Gen. Bariola, the Second Army Corps by

or Alcossandra and recense. The Forth Army Corps by Gen. de Loonsz.

The report on the Estimates for the Navy, telegraphs the Rome correspondent of the London Morning Post, contains important data on the construction of Italian ironclads. The Ruggiero di Loria is being constructed in the docks of Castellamare, and the Francesco Morosini in Venice. All the machinery required has been commissioned to Messra.

Mandelay, Sons. and Field, of London, and Elder and Co., of Glasgow. The Minister of Marine is anxious to hasten the construction of the Andrea Doria, which, it is expected, will be insunobed at the Spezzia two years hence. The Andrea Procana and Sebastiano Venico, destined for service at Rio della Plata, will be constructed at once in Signor Orlando's docks in Leghorn.

The contracts with English firms for Italian ironclads, a question which has been engaging the special attention of the Italian General Budget Committee, has just been settled by a majority of only one on the adopted recolution of the sub-committee that, "Having taken note of the statements of the Minister of Marine in the Chamber relative to the general condition of Europe, comes to the conclusion that the Minister setted opportunely in signing the contracts."

The Galleries of Gibraltar are well worth a visit by the European tourist. They are not picture exhibitions, as many suppose, but fortifications within the mountains; tunnels bored out of the solid rock, two or three miles in extant, winding in and out and round and round to a considerable height, and constructed with wonderful skill; not built up with brick and mortar, but simply rock passages; here, smooth and even as a piece of masonry; and there again,

Jagged and rugged, with sharp points and blocks that seem ready to loosen and fall. Loopholes, at intervals, are the only outward token of the existence of the galleries. They are gnarded by guns, one or two of them so large, it seems almost as puzzling to realize how they were brought to their present position, as it is hard to imagine how the stones for the Pyramids were taken across the sandy deserts of Egypt.

RUSHAM officers and functionaries are having a dreadful turn of it in Turkestan. M. de Giers, a brother of the Foreign Minister, who was sent thither with Tchernayoff to revise the administration, is court-martialling them right and left. In one district alone he had ordered sixty to be tried, or summarily expolled, or reduced in rank, for various offences under the regime of the late General Kauffmann.

VETERAN chefs de musique in the French Army have had to endure much tribulation of late. First the drum was abolished and then rehabilitated. And now it is proposed to abolish regimental bands.

THE Norwegian Storthing has resolved that every able-odied adult in Norway shall receive a musket at the expense f the State, and be instructed in the use of it.

of the State, and be instructed in the use of it.

The activity which the Germans are displaying at Kief, in constructing there four docks, capable of containing the largest ironclads in the world, has caused Russia to look to her dockyard at Cronstadt, where no important improvements have been made for some years past. Plans are now being examined at the Admiralty for enlarging the Cronstadt docks, to render them of larger capacity, and the work of extending one of them will be taken in hand the moment the snow meits in the Spring.

The first great Russian ironclad on the Black Sea, now building at Nicolaieff, will have 18in. armor, six 12in. and seven rifled 6in. guns. It is of the type of the Peter the Great, but larger: its length being 320ft. by 69ft., and the depth 25ft., with 9000-horsepower.

To promote the enlightenment of Russian seamen, the St. Petersburg Admiralty has made arrangements for giving bi-weekly lectures to them at Cronstadt last week, and was attended by 2,000 seamen, who were marched to the lecture-room under the command of their officers. The subjects selected deal with the history of Russia and the growth and exploits of its fleet.

The newly-raised Egyptian Artillery is said to be in a more forward state and to give greater promise for the future than the other branches of the Khedive's Army. The Artillery has, indeed, always been a corps d'elile in Egypt, the officers and men being specially selected and scientifically trained.

trained.

According to the new Army List, the Spanish Infantry numbers 60 regiments, the disciplinary regiment of Centa, and the 20 buttalions of rifles, disciplinary battalion of Meillis, 140 reserve battalions, 140 depot battalions, and one battalion of orderlies and writers.

battalion of orderiles and writers.

The decision of the Council of Ministers adopting the last plans of the new Minister of Marine for the reorganization of the Spanish Navy is exciting much enthusiasm in that country. These plans include the improvement of the armaments, the purchase of Nordenfelt guns, mitralleuses, and torpedoes for the colonies; also the reorganization of the recruiting system so as to increase the present force of 7000 sailors and 4500 Marines. In addition to these, the plans include extensive fortifications of the arsenals and ports, and the provision of other coast defences, which will include important works and the mounting of heavy guns, of forty and eighty tons, at Ceuts, Tarifa, and Algesiras, and in positions commanding the Straits of Gibraltar. The Minister's plans would require an outlay of at least eighty millions of dollars spread over several years, to be obtained from the sale of the State lands and forests without a fresh loan or issue of stock.

The Anglo-American, of March 31, says: "On Sunday last,

Ioan or issue of stock.

The Anglo-American, of March 31, says: "On Sunday last, the day being beautiful fine, a great number left Nice to pay a visit to the Mediterranean squadron, anothored at Villefranche. Two boats piled at intervals of half an hour between Nice harbor and Villefranche, while the new route was alive all the afternoon with carriages passing backwards and forwards the six men-of-war the Marcago, Trident, Ocean, Redoutable, Revanche, and Heroine, with three

### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

OVERWORKED NERVOUS SYSTEMS.



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and Window bullet when the state of the stat pie pay for being humbugged, which may be true, but our experience is they only pay once. Every business house with large stocks naturally accumulate broken or odd lots of goods, on the original stock of which large profits have been realized, and consequently are freely sold at a sacrifice to close them out, and we are no exception to this rule, for such goods do not increase in value by remaining in our shelves. A great many people are looking for bargains in such goods and often get them, but frequently their manis for bargains leads them to become the victims of unserupulous store-keepers, who offer goods at what they term bargains, when they are really dear at prices advertised. There is also a larger proportion of our people who desire new designs in desirable and durable goods at a fair and konese price. To such we beg to state that these are the goods we always try to fill our shelves with, and when we make amistake in doing this, we mark them down at once; thus we make bargains for those who desire excellent goods at low prices and no humbug, and likewise regular goods at good and no misrepresentation. We do not soll goods on the so-called interest and the second of the so-called interest of the second of

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'avisos' the Hirondelle, Desaix, and Hyene were visited. The Marengo, however, was the centre of attraction, where the band played merrily while the visitors danced; and a dramatic representation was organized. The visitors were received in a most respectful manner by the officers, and allowed to see all parts of these splendid vessels. The fleet will probably leave on Saturday for the Cannes regattas. The squadron left Villefranche at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Golfe Juan.

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### MARRIED.

COURTES—CARLEYOR.—At 5t. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1883, by the Rev. Dr. Camp, Lieut, Frank COURTES, U. S. N., to MAUDE CLIETOS, youngest daugater of the late Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army. No cards.

CUMINGHAM—SMITH.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 27, Captain T. A. Commonam, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army Josephine M., daughter of Captain Lewis Smith, 3d Artillery

### CIED.

BERHAM.—Friday, April 13, JULIET BERHAM, widow of Commodore T. G. Benham, U. S. Navy, in the 78d year of her age. feCurize.—Buddenly, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, of brain ver, Major James W. Curier, Corps of Engineers,

Ecan — At Washington, D. C., April 14, Captain Jahres Reas, U. S. Avmy, retired,

HIXON.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, April 14, Juna Coopen, eldest daughter of the late Muster S. C. Hixon, U. S. Navy.

McDonald.—At Potomac, Md., April 13, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. M. J. McDonald, wire of Capt. John McDonald, U. S. Army, retired, aged 33 years and one month. MILLER.—On board the "Tennessee," April 3, Naval Cadet Persea Miller, U. S. Navy.

WILSON.—At Georgetown, D. C., April 10, Mrs. Anna Balon WILSON, mother of Captain James E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Artillery.

Young.—At Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., April 11, at the residence of his son-in-asw, Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th U. S. Infantry, Doctor Noble Young, formerly of Washington, D. C.

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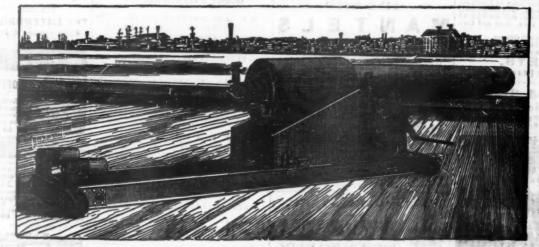
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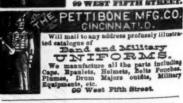
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